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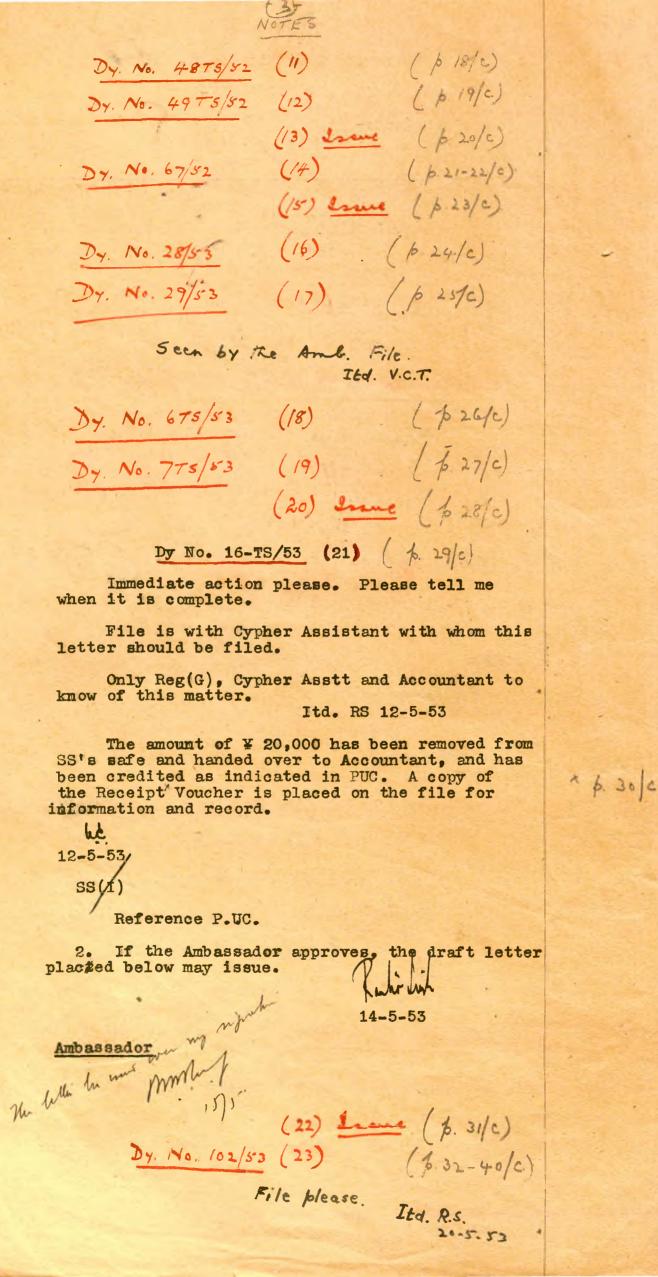
Embassy of India in Japan, Tolyo File No. F.5(1)NGO-I Subject: - Funds of the Indian Independence League Dy No. 553/52 (1) (4/-8/c) Itd. KKC. (19/4) by No. 3575 (52(2) (3) Issue (p.10/c) D.y. No. Tis 38/52 (4) ( 1-4/6) Please see p. 111/c of limbed file F. 26 (14)/48. The let of which a color has also, has also sens another copy. 1. E. P.D. (5) Inve ( \$12/4) (6) Inne ( p. 15/0) F.R. (8) Some (6/5/6)

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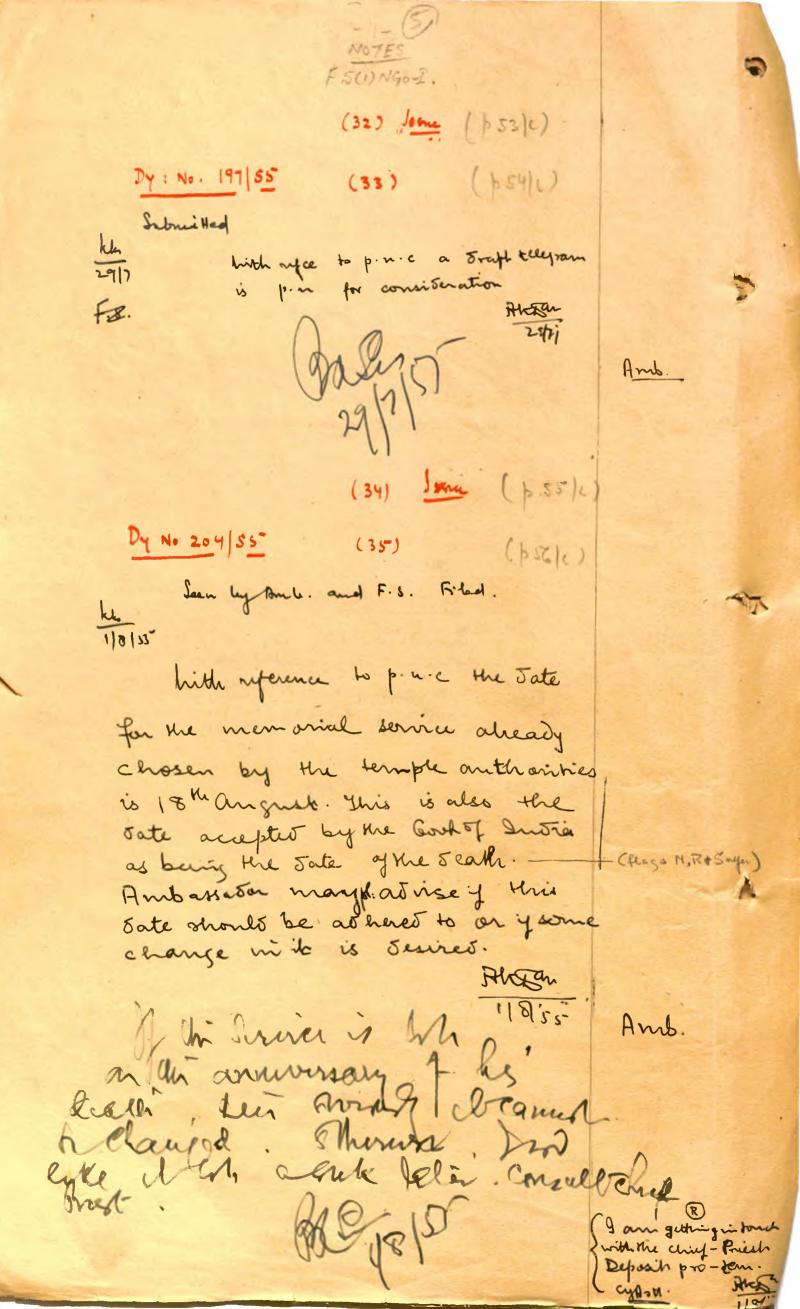
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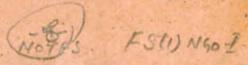
nieror a con-religious place. The Sirector of the latent

With reference to E.A. Ministry's telegram No. 28436 of July 30th, I summarize below the developments to-date regarding the memorial service for the late Subhas Chander Bose.

The Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple wherein the ashes are being kept met me in details and subsequently the Ambassador briefly. He was informed that the Embassy had no objection to his idea of a memorial service on August 18, 1955. He was advised, however, that the memorial service should be conducted in an appropriate and dignified manner. Apparently the temple management committee members amongst whom there are also members of the Diet and of the Municipal Assembly sensed the interest of the Embassy and decided to gain political profit thereby. This was discovered when I met the Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau and particularly the Chief of Protocol who was rather worried that we were encouraging the temple management committee in collecting funds both privately and from the Japanese Government to have a Japanese styled memorial service. The Japanese style memorial service includes besides the brief religious service, feasting and distribution of gifts on as lavish a scale as is warranted by the circumstances of those who sponsor the memorial service. The Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau felt that the Gaimusho should be represented at the memorial service but the Chief of Protocol was quite clear that it would not be proper for the Japanese Government to be represented at a memorial service unless the service was sponsored by either a Diplomatic Mission or the

Japanese Government itself. So far as sponsorship by the Japanese Government was concerned there was little time to put the matter up to the Japanese Government for a decision. Also it was unlikely that the Japanese Government would in any case agree to holding the service in the Renkoji Temple or in any other temple and not prefer a non-religious place. The Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau was agreeable, however, to attending the service in his private capacity providing the circumstances so warranted. Upon subsequent discussions with the Chief Priest and the temple management committee it was found that the temple authorities had indeed thought of collecting money and doing publicity which incidentally but materially would be of benefit to the Renkoji Temple. The Renkoji Temple is not a very popular temple in Tokyo being of the Nichiren Sect which is the minority Buddhist Sect in Japan. Keeping these factors in view the Chief Priest was advised that the Embassy would not be happy if the memorial service was followed by feasting and revelry or any undesirable publicity. The Chief Priest assured me that he himself was not interested in any money and would ensure that the service was conducted in a simple but appropriate manner. He felt, however, that a service on a more elaborate scale might be conducted later on.

The temple authorities besides sending a formal intimation to us also sent intimations to certain other individuals. The Embassy staff was accordingly advised to feel free to attend the service. A wreath was sent on hehalf of the Ambassador and under his instructions and in his absence on tour to the Hokkaido Island I attended the service on August 18th. The Registrar from the Trade Section was also present. Amongst the Indians there was Mr. S.S. Virik of Malaya, the former I.N.A. cadet in Japan and presently studying at Tokyo University under Japanese scholarship, who took the ashes from



Mr. Sahay's house to the Renkoji Temple in September, 1945. Also Mr. Murthy, the younger brother of the 'famous' Mr. Murthy who is supposed to have grown rich at the expense of the I.N.A. funds, two Indian visitors whose names I do not know and another Indian resident in Tokyo but whose family is settled in Ceylon.

I gathered that the Chief Priest has during the past years also held private services on each August 18 but has not specifically notified any one of the services being held and as such the attendance, if any, was by the followers of the Nichiren Sect who happened to be visiting Renkoji Temple at that time. On this occasion such stray visitors were apparently confined to the outer halls and the corridors during the period of the service. Inside the service hall which would normally seat 60 or 70 persons only 25 persons were present besides the temple priests. Amongst them were Lady Tojo, wife of the late General Tojo with her A.D.C., ex-General Kawabe, former Supreme Commander of the Burma Area Forces, ex-Lt. General Nakamura, former Commander-in-Chief of the Siam Area Army, ex-Lt.General Mutaguchi, former Commander in-Chief of the North Burma Advanced Army which went upto Imphal and ex-Colonel Fujiwara, who was the Adviser-in-Chief to the I.N.A. in Burma and Principal Staff Officer of the Southern Area Army. It might be mentioned that Lt. General Nakamura and Colonel Fujiwara were taken to India during the I.N.A. trials and served imprisonment as War Criminals in Singapore. The other three Generals served their term as War Criminals in Sugamo in Japan. I understand that all of these ex army officers are now in private business. I do not know the names of the other persons as I was not introduced to them but I spotted two members of the House of Councillors who were hoticeable on account of their distinctive purple colour lapel badges which signified the membership of the House of Councillors.

I understand that Mr. Majumdar, the present
President of the Indian Association had initially
thought of attending the service but desisted from doing
so. He was apparently prevailed upon by the few vocal
members of the Indian community who either do not
accept the fact of Netaji's death or dislike participation in anything connected with Mr. Murthy and Mr. Aiyar.

The service started just after 3.00 p.m. and lasted for slightly less than an hour. The first half consisted of prayers in Japanese and the latter half of recitation from the Geeta. There were no speeches on this occasion. All present burnt incense according to Japanese Buddhist ritual in front of an altar inside the hall. The wooden box containing the ashes was not placed on the altar but kept in a different part of the hall. I believe that this was done in order to avoid any controversy about honouring the ashes which are still not accepted by some as genuine and also to avoid any feeling that any particular human being was being worshipped. I think that the service as such was conducted in a simple but very dignified and orderly manner.

and the ex army officers named above. I gathered from them that Count Keizo Shibusawa grandson of the founder of the former Shibusawa Zaibatsu, presently President of the International Telegraph and Telephone Company etc. is thinking of financing a Subhas Chander Bose study group in Japan. The Generals present at the service were fairly enthusiastic about the idea but did not clarify as to what the objective of the study group would be.

The urgent issue seems to me to be the disposal of the ashes. Although two successive Heads of Mission in accordance with Government instructions have asked the Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple to continue as

D.O.No. 25/4/NGO dt. 24/9/54 from shri S. Dutt. D.O.No.D.5219-NGO/ 53, dt.4/12/53 from Miss. L. Naidu.

the custodian of the ashes on behalf of the Embassy of India the box containing the ashes bears no seals of the Government. Aesthetically the box is not very attractive either. There is no reason perhaps to suspect that the Chief Priest would have tampered with the contents of the box in any manner as he is not particularly interested in the ashes one way or the He is nevertheless a fairly aged gentleman and not getting any younger. If, on the other hand, we put Government seals on the box now expectations will immediately be aroused that Government are likely to take over the ashes soon. Also the temple management authorities may raise enough fuss thereafter to oblige us in donating some money for the temple. I feel fairly satisfied that the Chief Priest is a good man and speaks sincerely when he states that he is not interested in making any money out of his custodianship of the ashes. He does say, however, that whatever we may give should be for the temple thereby implying an expectation, not unreasonable of an eventual donation from Government for the temple. It would be best. therefore, if whatever donation has to be given is given only at one point of time and that too only after a final decision has been reached on the disposal of the ashes. It might be better, under the circumstances, not to put any Government seals on the box containing the ashes until a firm decision has been reached about the disposition of the ashes themselves. Perhaps these things cannot be hurried but if the ashes are accepted as genuine it would be desirable to arrange a somewhat more appropriate custody thereof than is the case at present and at least a more proper receptacle for them.

> (A.K.Dar) 25.8.55

SUMMON -

In my view, we should let the ashes be where they are now in the Renkoji Temple for the present. I do not think it would be wise at this stage to take any step such as F.S. has suggested to put Government seals on the box containing the ashes.

A copy of these notes may be forwarded to the E.A. Ministry for information.

> B.R.Sen ) 30. 8. 55

Issue letter sichated to micani.

HUSEN me (PS8 c) 30/0 (p591c)

Ambassator may knisky see p. n. c which was handed to me personally by the spokeman of the temple management committee. The Chief. Priest has neither approaches the Gainmoto nor no personally on this simile. In fact the temple management committee went to the Gairmosho frish anothy after I told the Gainmucho that we know nothing about this service we approached. It will be noted that whilst the service is improved to be held for the 10th anniversary of the Seath in is actually being held on the 18th September. This was explained being held on the 18th Septhember. This was explained to me by the temple anthonines a being a sight verbal error for the service is the 10th anniversary of the bate of neception of the ashes at the semple. This also is Encoured for theashes were received there on the 8th Sept 1945 according to our information.

We will not ale the any action of secondary

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In connection with the proposed second memorial service arranged by the Renkoji Temple for September the 18th. Mr. Kawasaki, was either unable or unwilling to clarify in detail why the Gaimusho was interesting itself in this service when they had not done so in the previous service. From what I could gather it appears that there is still some disparity of thinking between the Protocol Division and the Asian Affairs Bureau. Apparently the earlier decision of the Gaimusho not to be represented At the August 18th service was hasty and has been held incorrect by the higher ups in the Government including Mr. Hatoyama who according to Mr. Kawasaki has been influenced by various Diet Members. I have explained clearly to Mr. Kawasaki and he agrees that the Government of India could not possibly be expected to attend a service every month, and that the Embassy would not in any way participate in the proposed service for September the 18th. I have also informed Mr. Kawasaki that newspapers are already beginning to wonder as to why the Gaimusho was not represented at the previous service and why the Indian Embassy will not be represented at the proposed service. I have clarified that whilst we could not but welcome any honour that the Government of Japan may wish to render to one of our national heroes it would be unfortunate if this is done in a manner which would invite controversy and participation by the Gaimushe in the September 18th service is likely to do so under the circumstances. Mr. Kawasaki said that he would do his best be see that the Press does not create any controversy at the Gaimusho's non-attendance on the last service and the Indian Embassy's non-attendance at the proposed service and that he would also ensure that any participation by the Gaimusho now was done in as an wobtrusive manner as possible.

I have a feeling that in deciding to participate in the proposed service the Gaimusho is partly atoning

for its non-attendance on the last occasion / partly there is some other reason which Mr. Kawasaki was not willing to give out. However, he is quite clear that the Indian Embassy could not properly be expected to attend another memorial service on September the 18th after having done on August 18th which was the more correct date.

(A.K.Dar) 15. 9. 55

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Ambassador

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Subsequent to the above I made further enquiries about the second memorial service on September 18th, 1955. September 18th was selected by the temple authorities because according to Japanese Buddhist tradition a memorial service can be held every month so long as the date is the same as the date of the death. About 35 persons in all were present at the second memorial service at the Renkoji Temple. The assemblage included Lady Tojo, ex-General Kawabe, the Secretary of Mr. Shigemitsu, representing the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Hattori, the Chief of the India desk representing the Gaimusho, Mr. Matsuda, also of the India desk and five Indians. Of these five, one was Mr. Tandon of the P.T.I. who went primarily as a reporter. The remaining four were Mr. S.S. Virik, a visiting Buddhist Monk, eanother person from Ceylon who claims Indian descent NOTES ESTUNGOT

and a casual Indian visitor. Mr. Shigemitsu sent flowers through his Secretary and the Gaimusho donated Yen 20,000 as condolence money which is customary in Japan on such occasions but which was also given on this occasion as part compensation to the Chief Priest for keeping the ashes. Three persons spoke at the occasion including the Chief Priest himself. The Chief Priest apart from other things expressed his annoyance that the Indian community by absenting itself should continue to imply that the ashes were not genuine.

The change in the attitude of the Gaimusho, to a memorial service for Netaji, in comparison to abstention on the last occasion was; I gathered, owing to differences of opinion in the Gaimusho itself. This question had all along been dealt with in the Protocol Division of the Gaimusho and the Cnief of Protocol ruled previously in consultation with the Vice-Foreign Minister that the Gaimusho could not properly interest itself in any memorial service organized privately at a temple. The Asian Affairs Bureau, on the other hand, had held that this attitude would, apart from being somewhat disrespectful to Netaji not be good public relations either. The temple management authorities had all along been anxious both to collect some money for the temple by holding a memorial service and also to secure some publicity for the temple itself. They complained about the abstention of the Gaimusho from the August 18th service to certain Diet Members who represented to some Cabinet Ministers till eventually Mr. Shigemitsu was apprised of the position. The Foreign Minister was generally favourable to the stand of the Asian Affairs Bureau and the Asian Affairs Bureau accordingly encouraged the temple to go ahead with the preparation for the service on the 18th September irrespective of whether the Indian Embassy or any one else was interested or not. I have also been given to understand that

that the Japanese Embassy in India consulted General Bhonsle on the matter and got the impression that a formal memorial service would be quite appropriate. I doubt if the Japanese Embassy knew or mentioned to General Bhonsle that the impression already been held on August 18th and that the Indian Embassy had been represented at that service. This, however, is a somewhat irrelevant point as the responsibility for encouraging the temple authorities to hold the second memorial service on September 18th rests fully with the Gaimusho who sought to rectify their earlier incorrect stand by participation in this second memorial service.

I cannot help feeling, mental make, that the Gaimusho are interested in having the ashes sent to India in order to close the still lurking suspicion in their minds that the Indians somehow hold the Imperial Japanese Government responsible for some negligence in not safeguarding the life of Netaji and the property of the I.N.A. which he was reportedly carrying. So far as I am aware, however, no formal approach has yet. been made by the Government of Japan to ascertain whether the Government of India would arrange for the removal of the ashes from Japan. In the meantime both the Vernecular and the English Press is again attempting to find some sensational mystery in this apparent controversy. We can obviously take no initiative in the matter unless the Government of India who are fully aware of the situation indicate whether they are willing to proceed further.

> (A.K.Dar) 20. 9. 55

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## EMBASSY OF INDIA. TOKYO SUBJECT:- LATE ... SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND I.N.A. TREASURE out Set/below are the views and feelings of some of the more vocal members of the Indian community on the above subject which have come to my notice during the last one year.

A. THE FACT OF DEATH:

- (1) There are reports that Subhas Chandra Bose when he left Rangoon had no intention of proceeding to Japan via Formosa. If that is so it seems odd that he suddenly changed his mind after arrival at Saigon. It is possible that he was compelled by the Japanese authorities to board a plane that was going to Japan.
- (2) The story put up by the Japanese that Bose was fleeing from the Occupation Authorities is highly derogatory for no leader like Subhas Chandra Bose would leave his men without making any arrangements for their safety and well-being.
- Japan with the object of final discussions with the Japanese authorities and voluntarily boarded the plane at Formosa it seems unusual that on the one hand he should after the accident be well enough to prevail upon the attending Japanese doctors to give priority in treatment to others and at the same time that he should pertainly have died over-night. If it is correct that he was fully conscious despite his burns on the night of August 17th might it not be that the Japanese doctors were under instructions not to treat him properly so that they would have less difficulty with the anticipated demands of the Occupation Authorities for turning him over.
- (4) It seems that beside the testimony of Habib-ur-Rahman there is no direct evidence as to the fact of death and subsequent cremation. In case the Government of India have satisfied themselves that the death and cremation are correct and no negligence can be attributed to any source the full facts for such a conclusion should be published.

## B. THE GENUINENESS OF THE ASHES:

(1) It is not known whether Habib-ur-Rahman was

physically well enough to supervise the cremation and the collection of the ashes.

- (2) Even if Habib-ur-Rahman did supervise the cremation and collection of the ashes there is no direct evidence that those were the very ashes which the Japanese Government turned over to Aiyer and Ramamurthy.
- ashes and asked the I.N.A. cadet to deposit them in the Renkoji Temple seems strange behaviour when many Indians still in Japan who had already risked their lives would not have hesitated to safeguard the ashes of a national hero. There could obviously be no certainty under the circumstances if the ashes were genuine and even if they were if the urn which has been lying in the Renkoji Temple for the last 10 years does in fact contain the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose. Keeping in view that this matter was brought to the attention of the first Indian Representative to Japan Shri B. Ramaho in 1947 by a written mamorandum from the then President of the Indian Association it seems strangely disrespectful that the Government of India should have taken no interest in the subject until this year.
- (4) In case the Government of India now decide to accept the ashes as genuine a full statement should be issued showing the evidence by which such a conclusion has been reached and explaining satisfactorily why no action was taken in the matter for almost 10 years. There have been reports that the Government of India are now willing to cover up for the negligence and worse of the Japanese Government over the matter of Subhas Chandra Bose perhaps in order to derive some political advantage from Japan. That would be deeply mortifying if correct.

## - C. THE I.N.A. TREASURE:

(1) It has been confirmed that Subhas Chandra Bose was carrying two heavy suitcases of which one at least contained treasure only. Is it not unusual then that the contents of both these suitcases fould have been packed in two Kerosene oil tins plane after the crash. It is very likely that the Japanese authorities

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in Formosa did not send everything to Tokyo.

(2) Even so, the two containers were handed over to Ramamurthy and Aiyer in September 1945 and for six years they completely denied any knowledge of having received any treasure whatsoever. In the meantime both Aiyer and Ramamurthy have prospered materially without any visible means. In 1947 when the memorandum was submitted to Shri B. Rama Rap the reply received by the then President of the Indian Association was that the Government of India could not interest itself in the I.N.A. funds. It was only four years later that Government made any attempt to find out whether there was some I.N.A. treasure involved in the plane crash at Formesa. May the reason not be that only after Aiyer and Ramamurthy had managed to get away with the treasure that they informed the Government of India of their being some property which they ceremoniously handed over in order to cover up their misappropriation of the bulk of such treasure. There is no information that the Government of India has taken any action in order to thoroughly investigate the treasure that was being carried in the ill-fated plane and what happened subsequently to it. Obviously Aiyer and Murthy could have taken out such treasure from Japan only with the connivance of the Japanese authorities and the excuse that conditions in Japan were then very confused is not sufficient exoneration for the negligence of the Japanese authorities in allowing the I.N.A. property to be smuggled out of the country. Givernment should hold a public enquiry which if it would not get back the treasure would at least determine who the likely culprits were who did away with it.

attitude of the Government of India for almost 10 years is not particularly praiseworthy as it not only helped the guilty parties concerned to escape without blame but also because it postpones the rendering of honour to one of the great leaders who gave his life for the independence of India.

It will be observed that the stand of the Indian

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community is not completely logical but reflects a fair degree of emotion.

(A.K.Dar) 0/2. 26.9.55

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As Junes by Ambausater the paper re: the late Sie Subhas Chambra Bose are prings herewith. The P.T. I remoneport on the P. Ms latestrephies in Parliament is also placed below.

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Mr. Nakagawa, Director of the Asian Affairs
Division told me this afternoon that he had been asked
by the Foreign Minister to convey to the Indian Embassy
that the proposal of the Government of India to conduct
an enquiry into the circumstances of the death of the
late Shri Subhas Chandra Bose was acceptable to the
Government of Japan in the terms in which the proposal
was made by the Indian Ambassador to the Foreign
Minister.

2. Mr. Nakagawa informed me that if the Ambassador wished to receive the above reply from Mr. Kadowaki

Ambassador

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STONGO E

that could be arranged but so far as the Government of Japan was concerned the above consent of the Government of Japan to the idea in principle could now be transmitted by us to the Government of India.

- 3. Mr. Nakagawa added that the Government of Japan hopes that there would be no departure from the main objective in view and extraneous enquiries and aside researches would not be made.
- 4. Mr. Nakagawa then asked for our detailed proposals about the method in which the enquiry is proposed to be conducted and whether we would give any documents to the Government of Japan in advance to enable the Japanese side to assemble the facts readily for further cross-examination. Mr. Nakagawa informed me that on their side the Japanese Government is preparing a detailed note containing all relevant information available about the circumstances relating to the death and would be happy to make that document available to us for transmission to India in confidence.
- status of negotiations on the subject should not be revealed in public without prior intimation to the Japanese Government and unless it was absolutely necessary to give publicity. Mr. Nakagawa clarified that of course the fact of enquiry would become public at a slightly later stage if and when any enquiry team comes from India or is set up in Japan.

(A.K.Dar) 8. 11. 55

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FS(1) AIGO F.

1)4: No. 76 56 (52) (6.95-102)

As directed by F.S., a copy of note along with a copy of 86.48 forwarded to 8hm. I.N. Kaul.

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Dy No. 131 | 56 (53) (p. 103 | c)

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Dyno.142/56 (54) (\$ 104-106/6).

PARE MI IS TER'S SECRETARIAT.

Shri Stresh Chandra Bose and Shri Shah Nawaz Khan saw me this morning. The former gave me the attached letter.

2. I told him that the enquiry had necessarily to be private and not a public one. It was not a judicial enquiry in the normal sense of the word, and no oaths could be given. The matter was complicated because the enquiry will largely take place in a foreign country, namely Japan, and we could not impose any terms on the Japanese Government. We had to proceed with their full cooperation. Our effort should be to get as many facts as possible about Netaji Subhash Bose's last days - his disappearance or death or whatever it was. Apart from the direct evidence which we have thus far received and which may further be obtained, it seems to me almost inconceivable that Netaji should be alive. Over ten years have passed since the aircraft accident. Even if he had escaped then I cannot conceive how he could possibly remain silent during all these years when it was very easy from for him to communicate in various ways with India. All presumptions, therefore, are that he died and the real enquiry would be largely about the circumstances, but it was open to the Enquiry Committee to enquiry into every fact and circumstances available to them.

- It is not necessary to make them more precise. On arrival in Japan, the Committee should immediately get into touch with representatives of the Japanese Government and discuss this matter with them and seek their cooperation. They will, of course, keep in constant touch with our Ambassador. As our Ambassador is in Delhi now, it is desirable that they should meet him before he goes back to Japan. Only two Members of the Committee are in Delhi at present. The third Member, Mr. Maitra, has not arrived yet. He is expected in a day or two.
- 4. I pointed out to Shri Suresh Bose that Dr. Radha Binod Pal's appointment to this Committee was not suitable because of the part he played in the War Criminals' trial. He is, of course, a very eminent cirminal jurist and is well known in Japan and elsewhere. But, in the circumstances, his functioning in this Committee might raise difficult problems and might not be liked by some foreign countries like the USA, which has considerable influence in Japan still. Apart from this, my impression is that Dr. Pal has accepted some kind of work on an International Commission elsewhere.
- of War Criminals does not arise and we are not going to ask the USA or any other country as to whether Netaji is in the list of their War Criminals. Fossibly, their answer would be that they believed he was dead. Anyhow, we do not propose to do anything in the matter. There can be no question whatever of our handing any person, even a non-Indian who seeks refuge in our country, to a foreign power, much less

an Indian national of repute.

6. I did not say anything specific about Shri Shah Nawaz Khan being a Member of the Committee because he was present at the time. I think the Committee that we have constituted should function without any change.

7. CS might keep in touch with FS in this matter as the latter dealt with this in the earlier stages.

8. I think that our Ambassador in Tokyo, Shri B.R. Sen, should meet Shri Suresh Bose and Shri Shah Nawaz Khan. This should be arranged.

Sd/-

(J. Nehru) 2.4.1956.

(FS Shri B.R. Sen will leave Delhi on the 4th. (Please show him this note and arrange a meeting tomorrow. You might be present at the discussions.

JS(E)

Sd/- S. Dutt. 2.4.56.

Shri B.R. Sen may kindly see. We could meet in Shri Shah Nawaz Khan's room at 6 p.m. tomorrow as Mr. Maitra, the 3rd Member will arrive at 5.30 p.m. tomorrow.

> 5d/- T.N.Kaul. 2.4.56.

Shri B.R.Sen US(FEA)

I have already fixed 7 p.m. at F.S.'s residence tomorrow. Shah Nawaz's Secy. had rung me up this afternoon.

3d/- B.R.Sen. 2.4.56.

US (FEA).

Sd/- R.S.Chavan.

FSCINGO-I IUM/Jumm Dy No. 150 | 56 (35) Isome (\$108 k) (56) ( b 109/c) Dy. No. 151 56 (57) Jenn ( 100/c). (28) Dy: No. 152 | 54 (54) ( pur-114) Sean by F.s. Filed. (busic) much Dy No. 170 | 56 (60) ( p 116 ( ) (61) Dy No. 169 36 ( p 119(c). (62) Dy No. 188 56 (63) June (p. 1201c) Dy No. 181 56 (64) (p. 121/c) (65) | b 122/c). 1 Dy No 180 56 (66) [123/6] Dy No 203/56 (67) Isms ( bizyle) Dyno: 204/54 (68) ( 125-138() (69) Jone (\$127k) Dy: No: 205 | 56 (70) (p128/4) (71) Ishue (p129/c) Dy: 40. 206 | 56 (72) (h13d) (73) Jany ( 131/c) Ambassator may luisly see for CITIL for. AKREW 2757 (p 133/c) TOT SEUNET

Ands

FS(1)-NG0 5.

hith refer to printer It the Commission find it sifficult to return my letter of 25th may as various nothings have been made on it. under the incumstances a Staff a mendment is put up which Ambarsador may please see.

(76) Jane (p. 13416)

Dy: No. 222 | 56 (77) (1351c)

Dy No. 220 | 56 (78) 136-139/C

Les Sumi'Had, please.

Fs.

(80) Janu (p.140/c)
(81) Janu (p.141/c)

Dy: No. 244 56 (82)

Submitted, plane.

Ambassason may see por present information. I asked mutattain for elast para of his letter elastification of the last para of his letter and learn that no fried reply has for been received from the Japanese Embassy both Taiph that their me Hattair stated that their me Hattair stated that their me Taiph has a sair reposited

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ALGAL 176

Amb.

And.

F5(1)NGOI. Dy: No. 257 56 (83) (p. mule) Submitted, please. Ambaranta maggete. I am miting to multattain formally. (84) James, (b. 14510). (p.1461c) 341 No. 277/56 (\$5) (86) Isma, (b. 147/c) ( b 14814) (\$1) Da: No. 291 56 (se) sme, (break) (84) Imul ( 150-155/c) (40) Jun, (156-1581c) (91) James (p. 15910) is for information. ( p. 160 | C) - P. U. C. I Dy: No. 316 | 56 (92) (p.161/c) - P.a.c. II Dy: No. 310 56 (93) P. u. c. I and P. u. c. II for information, please

20/8

Amb.

F.S. Sem

94: NO 15-16|57 (94) (94) (15-16)

Will F.S. advise about this? Are there any papers?

Answers to 1 and 3 are comparatively easy and I know them.

Sd/- C.S. Jha 16. 9. 57

F.S.

The papers dealing with the case are placed below. We also have in the Library the report of the Enquiry Committee. There are other files relating to earlier correspondence on the subject, sanctions for the Enquiry Committee and other administrative matters. These have not been put up. It is not possible to give any clear answer to (2). In a letter dated 4th December 1953, Miss. Leilamani Naidu instructing the Ambassador here about the letter to the priest of Renkoji Temple said "He should also be told that, at the proper time, we shall send for the ashes and have them in India." Later the Prime Minister speaking in the Lower House on 29th September said "Government have not approached the Government of Japan or the Management of the Renkoji Temple to bring these ashes to India. Government have felt that in this matter, no steps should be taken without the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose." We have no further information about the Government of India's intentions. Presumably, for reasons of domestic politics, it is not proposed to give publicity to this matter.

Two drafts are put up for approval.

ggradh. 19. 9. 57

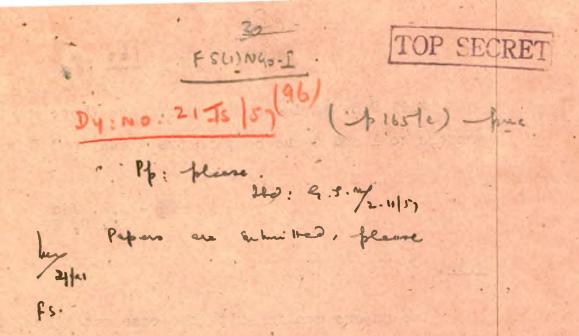
Ambassador

(95) James (- 6 1641c)

TOP SLEET

p/43-C

b/71-C



A draft letter to Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki is put up for Ambassador's approval as desired by Mr. J.S. Mehta.

gwall. 5. 11. 57

Ambassador

10 51"15")

(91) king. ( ) nuc)

TOI CET

10.12.57. Do we have any parents papers on this subject? Sd/- Pouchpa Dass 11.12.57. I.S.I. have no papers on the subject. INAN F.S. may Hear the (mining) Issue letter dictated. godelik. 13. 12. 57 (99) July . Sp. 16914) 407/57 (100) (101) kay (-6.175/c) lay 1912 DY: No.

P.A.

I attended the meeting referred to in the F.R. Actually the invitation was brought by Mrs. Emori who is a philanthropic society lady with a keen interest in India. She has for many years helped Indian students in Japan, even to the extent of giving them financial assistance when they have been temporarily embarrassed owing to exchange regulations etc. When I went to the meeting I discovered that it was sponsored by a number of War Criminals. Among those present were ex-Lt.Genl. Oshima, the last Imperial Japanese Ambassador in Berlin and ex-Lt.Genl. Kawabe who commanded the Imperial Japanese Army in Burma. Also present were ex-Col. Iwakuro and Mr. Takaoka, a Member of the Diet.

The speeches were mainly concerned with the 2. late Subhas Chandra Bose who was personally known to most of those present. Ex-Col. Iwakuro said that the time had come to move the ashes from the obsecure and. inaccessible temple where they are now kept to a national shrine and that the Diet should look into this matter. In reply Mr. Takaoka said that he and his friends were already seized of this position and were proposing to move a bill in the next session for the shifting of the ashes to a monument to be built for the purpose. When this speech had been translated to me I replied that our Prime Minister had himself visited the Renkoji Temple and seen the ashes; he had expressed his pleasure and satisfaction at the reverent manner in which the Priest of the Renkoji Temple was looking after the ashes and in these circumstances I did not think that there was any need for moving them elswhere. Ex-Lt.Genl. Kawabe then modified his attitude and said that the Renkoji Temple needed to be helped so as to make it more prominent and better known in consequence of the ashes that it

contained. I said that it was a very good idea to give whatever help was possible to the Renkoji Temple but that moving the ashes would raise several problems; inter alia the family of the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose would have to be consulted.

3. I understood from the interpreter that the Gaimusho would be approached before a bill was actually tabled in the House of Representatives.

25. 1. 58

Ambasshaor

1931/28

794.3.5

Ambassador would recall my mentioning the F.B. to him. I find that the previous correspondence on the subject took place between the Head of the Mission and the Director of a Division in the Ministry. A draft letter to Shri B.K. Acharya is put up for approval.

Squall.

18. 8. 58

Ambassador

Willes John

A givisa

Dy. No. 324/58

(Stil) G.J. Malik

Papers submitted please.

24

F.S.

This was discussed with the Ambassador and I went to see

Mr. Miyake, Dy. Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau. While

mentioning the case to Mr. Miyake I also mentioned to Mr. Miyake

that on 24th October another person, a Mr. I. Kagabu had come

to the Embassy and told a practically identical story. In short,

I left Mr. Kagabu's written statement as well as the original

Japanese record of the conversation of Mr. Takei with Mr. Miyake

who said he would inquire into the matter. He mentioned,

however, that two of the names given by Mr. Takei were of Koreans

and and that the reference to reimbursement to the present holder

made him rather suspicious about the whole deal. He will inform

me when he gets something from the Police.

Squath. (G.J. Malik) 28/10/1958

After discussing the matter mentioned above, Mr. Miyeke said that he wanted to know when the Govt. of India proposed to move Subash Boses ashes. He said that this was a personal enquiry and the priest had been feeling uncomfortable about the continued presence of these ashes in the temple. It was not the custom in Japan for ashes to be kept continuously in temples. They are normally retained for a short period and then transferred to the family grave or shrine. Moreover the priest who is getting old, feels that he should not leave the ashes to others in Japan.

I gave him the answers that there had been no reply from either Mr. Bose's family in Austria or his relations in India about the ashes and that we might be embarrassed by having these ashes in India where there is no practice of keeping ashes since, among Hindus, the ashes

are either cast into a river or otherwise

said that, in any case, it will be more appropriate for the ashes to be disposed of in India than have them to be retained indefinitely in Japan. There is force in this argument particularly when we are officially taking steps to take away the ashes of Rash Behari Bose and arrangements are being made for their retention in India. Ambassador may wish to bring this matter to the notice of the Govt. as, I think, Mr. Miyake expects an answer from us. The last letter from the Ministry on the file is at sl.no. 96 and is now a year old.

flag A

(G.J. Malik) 28/30/1958

record point of ps' at yesper, the much for the ment of the wife the sale region of the most of the sale region of the sale region of the sale region of the sale region of the sale regions of the sale regio

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Dy. NO (108) - F.R. (p. 182 - 183/c)

Since my meeting with Mr. Thisake in

October, Mr. Abeyeratine has again been in the

Embassy. As I was not in he left a letter in

Japanese of which the F.R. is a translation. I

saw Mr. Thisake on the 15 th at a party and

he said he had hended on the care to

M. Iwama. Accordingly I went to see M. Iwama

yesterday and gave him the original and the

enclosures to the F.R. He was rather discouraging

saying that the information we had received was

not specific, that it would be difficult for the

bu-bals) Police to undertake investigations without introping the human rights provisions of the Constitution, etc. He went so for as to suggest that we should engage a private defective. I pointed out that publicity was precisely what it was the interest of both governments to avoid and that the police endd find things out with much less days of publicity than a private investigator: I also said that it would be desirable to give some answer to the various parties which had come to the Embassy with information. Mr. home said he would seem towalt the hegal Affairs Burau in the meantime this is for Ambersador's information. Ambahada. 79 18.12. D. No. 18/59 V.C. will pl. of with pp. (110)- James 7 (11) - Jasue (112) - Receiptor DY. NO. 129-(15)/6 1 (113) - Receipt Dr. W. 137-55/11 (114) - 155 u.e.

D4. 223-55/6 (115) - Receipt

Ambassador might like to glance through the interesting file about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, placed below. It concerns a wide range of subjects connected with Netaji, viz:, circumstances and details regarding his death, the treasure which he carried from Bangkok, the behaviour of those of his colleagues who were the last to see him alive, the work of the Netaji Enquiry Commission appointed by the Government of India, in 1956, etc.

- This file is, and would be of historical interest. I feel that we should send it back to the Historical Division of the Ministry and after due scrutiny and weeding out, those portions of file which are of permanent interest, should be passed on to the National Archives.
- 3. If Ambassador agrees, we will send the file back to India by diplomatic bag.

(J.N. DIXIT) 9.12.1965

Ambassador These gages are interesting and of Considerable highrical value. From what I can jurge, most - gard de - born been brought to he whice of her Growneast and meir copies sent. The warm has broken chandles Wones involved; est of Netroji Shutters Chandles Wones involved; est of Netroji Shutters Chandles Porse's duction, and her disposal y his order; has shell her and yet brun settled. We shall hereful brund to her papers here is hery should not be sent worth here papers here is hery should be properly brund to the should be should be

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( as pres 1 can jusse) has me get been Shown her jopus of any styr. Afort per beg interested in his egisole vit which our Army's involved, I him he should ty to true he vains defourse officery mentioned, find out well may are day now, , alterfl & cultivate hem. The Some hing Could be done with he civilian Personelités involver. In his un un coul key Netyis contrets uns defen dive, and mbe Some nor of her ful me on Juspires word.

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No. P. 1003-CJK/52 Government of India. Ministry of External Argairs.



New Delhi, 18 March, 1952.

Dear Mission,

We enclose for your information a copy of question No. 334, answer and supplementaries in the Parliament of India about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Yours ever, Ministry of External Affairs.

The Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo



Parliament of India. Questions & Answers. (5-3-52)
Uncorrected - not for publication

### Questien 334.

Shri Mamath: In view of the fact that the Heuse is deeply interested in this matter, may I request the Prime Minister to read not the whole of the resume but at least Habib's version on page 2 and 3?

Mr. Speaker: I do not see why the time of the question hour should be taken by such reading. The resume is already there and non-Members may refer to it.

Mr.Kamath: Se that separate questions may be put and answered.

Mr.Speaker: He has get a cepy of the statement.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I, Sir, read the last two lines? The report is a detailed version of the enquiry. It also centains a certain version given by Japanese efficers who met him. (Mr. Ayer). These are details but the final cenclusion I would read from the report.

"In cenclusien I would pepeat that I have not the faintest doubt in my mind that the ashes that are enshrined in the

Renkeji temple in Tekye are Netaji's."

Mr.Kamath: Did Mr.Ayer in May last visit ehly Tekye er alse Taiheku, Saigen and ether places?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have to speak from memory. I do not think that went to Taiwan or Rormosa. I cannot say about any other places either.

Mr.Kamath: The report with me says that at Taiheku after the.....

Mr.Speaker: I do not see the utility of putting these questions. The report is by an efficer and it is before the Heuse and all that the hon.Prime Minister is doing is to convey the report to the Heuse. How can he answer questions about the accuracy or otherwise of the report?

Mr.Kamath: Is it not a fact that on several occasions in in this House the former Home Minister, Sardar Patel and later Dr.Keskar stated that they had no irrefutable evidence or proof of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and if so, may I know whether this is taken as the last word on the subject

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is the fullest and latest account that we have had. Whether it is the last word or seme further information may come later I cannot say but it does seem now that it is a fairly convincing account.

Mr.Kamath: New that Gevernment is satisfied that Metaji C Subhas Chandra Bese is definitely ne mere, is there any propose before Gevernment to erect a suitable memerial to him in the Red Fort?

Mr.Speaker: I am afraid I must disallew the question. It is a suggestion for action. Next question.

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QUESTION AND ANSWER FOR THE MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF INDIA TO BE HELD ON THE 5TH MARCH 1952.

Admitted as No. 334 in the Final List.

### OUESTION

### \* Shri Kamath:

Y

Will the Prime Minister be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Shri S. A. Ayer, Director of Publicity with the Government of Bombay, recently returned from Tokyo and submitted to Government a report on the death or present whereabouts of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; and
- (b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House; and
- (c) if not, whether the House can have a resume of the contents thereof?

### ANSWER (ORAL)

### Hon ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:

### (a) (b) and (c)

Ayer called on the Prime Minister and told him that he had paid a brief visit to Japan towards the end of May. The purpose of his visit had been to re-verify the story of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose's air crash near Taihoku (Formosa) on August the 18th, 1945. He also showed the Prime Minister some papers, some photographs and some documents signed by the Japanese people. At the Prime Minister's request, Mr. Ayer sent him a detailed report of his enquiries on the 26th of September. A resume' of the report is placed on the Table of the House.

.-.-.-.

### RESUME'

OF

SHRI S. A. AYER'S REPORT ON AIRCRASH OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AT TAIHOKU (FORMOSA) ON AUGUST 18, 1945.

At 5-15 P.M. on the 17th August, 1945, I and a number of my colleagues saw Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Col.Habib-ur-Rahman off by a bomber leaving Saigon airport for an unknown destination. The Japanese authorities offered me a seat in a plane leaving Saigon for Japan on 20th August and hinted that I could join Netaji very soon. I reached Saigon airport on the morning of the 20th August, 1945, and there accidentally met Mr. Fukuoka, Chief of the Domei News Agency for the East Asia Regions who told me abruptly that he was sorry for Netaji. I merely presumed that Netaji had been held up in Formosa owing to bad weather. A little later just as I was going to board the plane, Rear Admiral Chudafof the Japanese Navy told me that Netaji was dead. I had no chance to ask him for details because in the next few moments I was aboard the plane.

When we reached Canton airport at 5 p.m. and halted for refuelling, Col. Tada, who was escorting me, took me aside and told me for the first time that Netaji's plane crashed near Taihoku (Formosa) on August 18 and that Netaji was seriously injured and succumbed to his injuries the same night, and that Col. Habib-ur-Rahman, who was not so seriously injured, was alive and lying in a hospital in Taihoku. I asked him to take me to Taihoku so that I could see Netaji's body with my own eyes and also be of some service to Habib. I told him that without positive proof nobody in India would believe the story. Though Col. Tada promised to help me, I was not taken to Taihoku.

We reached Tokyo on the 22nd August, 1945 and the Japanese, in consultation with me, drafted a brief communique announcing the death of Netaji. On September 7th, Sri Rama / Murthy,

Murthy, ex-Chairman, Indian Independence League in Japan and I contacted the Japanese Military authorities who told us that the ashes of Netaji brought by Habib from Formosa the previous day would be handed to us for safe custody and that Habib himself would be joining us sometime that evening. I received the ashes at the hands of a senior Japanese military officer at the main entrance to the Imperial Japanese Military Headquarters, and took them to the house of Sri Murthy. The same night Habib arrived in the house of Sri Ananda Mohan Sahay where I was staying. I give below Habib's version of what happened to Netaji after I saw him off at the Salgon airport on the evening of August 17th 1945.

Habib's version begins: "A couple of hours after we took off from Saigon aerodrome on 17th August, we landed at Touraine (Indo-China) and halted there for the night. Early next morning we again took off and landed at the Taihoku airport at about 2 p.m. on the 18th. We took off from there at 2.35 p.m. We had just cleared the runway and gained two or three hundred feet height when there was a sudden deafening noise. I thought it was an enemy fighter. I learnt later that one of the propellors of the port engine had broken. The plane was already wobbling and in spite of the best efforts of the pilot, the plane crashed on its nose and everything went black for a while. When I recovered consciousness a few seconds after, I realised that all the luggage had crashed on top of me and a fire had started in front of me. So, exit by the rear was blocked by the packages and exit by the front was possible only through the fire. Netaji was injured in the head but had struggled to his feet and was about to move in my direction to get away from the fire. As there was no passage I said to him "Aagese nikliye, Netaji". With both his hands he fought his way through the fire and stood outside about ten or fifteen feet away. When the plane crashed, he got a splash of petrol all

over his cotton khaki and it caught fire when he struggled through the nose of the plane. So he stood there with his clothes burning and making desperate efforts to unbuckle the belts of his bushcoat and round his waist. I dashed up to him and tried to help him remove the belts. Then I noticed that his face was battered by iron and burnt by fire. A few minutes later he collapsed and lay on the ground. I was also exhausted and lay down by his side. The next thing I knew I was lying on a hospital bed next to Netaji. I learnt Eater that within fifteen minutes of the crash, military ambulance had rushed us to hospital in Taihoku city. Netaji lost consciousness almost immediately after reaching the hospital. He regained it soon after. He never complained about the writhing pain that he must have been suffering. Except for brief spells he was conscious throughout. A moment before his end came he said to me "My end is coming very soon. I have fought all my life for my country's freedom. I am dying for my country's freedom. Go and tell my countrymen to continue the fight for India's freedom. India will be free before long." The Japanese made superhuman efforts to save Netaji. But it was all in vain. Six hours after he was brought into the hospital i.e., at 9 p.m. on 18th August, 1945, Netaji's end came peacefully.

"When I felt well enough to talk to them I told
the Japanese to arrange to send Netaji's body by plane to
Singapore or to Tokyo. They promised they would. They then
told me that it was impossible to carry Netaji's remains out
of Taihoku and cromation had to be arranged as early as possible.
They asked my consent for it. I had no other alternative
but to agree. The funeral service with full military honours was
held in the shrine attached to the hospital and the cremation
took place on the 20th. They placed Netaji's ashes in an urn
and kept it in the shrine. Three weeks later I was told that a

single ambulance plane was leaving Taihoku and I could get a seat. I took charge of Netaji's ashes and flew by that plane and reached Tokyo on the 6th September 1945. I was taken straight to one of the suburbs for the sake of secrecy and it was only two days later that the Japanese took first the ashes and then me into Tokyo city." Habib's version ends.

On September 14, we took the ashes to the Renkeji temple in Tokyo where we held a funeral service conducted by the priest of the temple and left the ashes in his safe custody.

I and Habib were flown to Delhi under military escort in an American plane and reached Delhi on November 22, 1945

I paid a brief visit to Japan towards the end of May, 1951. I was in Tokyo from May 24 to June 10. During my stay there I tried to meet as many Japanese nationals as I could, with a view to checking up the truth of the air-crash. First I went to the temple to make sure that the ashes were there as I left them six years ago. The same priest was still there.

The first Japanese I saw after neeting the priest was Mr. Fukuoka whom I had last seeen at Saigon airport on the morning of August 20th 1945. I recalled to his mind our conversation that morning and asked him what exactly he knew at that moment, six years ago. He told me that he knew from certain messages that Netaji's plane had crashed in Taihoku and that Netaji had been seriously injured but that he was not aware then that Netaji had succumbed to his injuries. He heard about Netaji's death only some time after my plane took off. He was convinced of the truth of this story because it was corroborated by different Japanese Military officers stationed at that time in Saigon.

I also met Col. Tada, the officer who accompanied me from Saigon to Tokyo in August 1945, and asked him why he failed to take me to Taihoku in spite of his promise to do so. He explained that it was past 10 p.m. when our plane reached Taich and it was not considered safe to proceed to Taihoku at that hour

hour, as the aerodrome there was surrounded by hillocks. They did not wish to touch Taihoku the next day because August 21 was the last day given by the Allies for the Japanese to ground all their planes in Japan and elsewhere. If Netaji had been alive at that time in Talhoku they might have taken the risk of flying to Taihoku. For the rest, he repeated his story of six years before in all essential details and told me it was no use anybody doubting the truth of the plane crash. To provide me with further authentic proof of the tragic event, he mentioned the names of two Japanese officers, Col. Nonogaki of the Japanese Air Force, and Captain Arai of the Japanese Army, as the only two Japanese survivors of the air crash who could be contacted in Tokyo itself. I met Col. Nonogaki for the first time in Tokyo, on the evening of June 5, 1951. He gave me a graphic description of the air crash. In broadline he confirmed Habib's version of six years ago. Through Col. Nonogaki's good offices I saw Captain Arai who gave me a brief eye-witness account of the crash and confirmed Netaji's death in the hospital at 9 p.m. on August 18,1945.

I must here mention another very important fact in this connection. When I was in Delhi in April 1951, I met Mr. Harin Shah, special respresentative of the 'Bharat' of Bombay He had been to Formosa in 1948 on tour. He told me in detail about his inquiries which convinced him that the crash did take place, that Netaji died in Taihoku and his body was cremated. He showed me the photographs he had taken of the Chief of the Japanese army Hospital where Netaji was treated, the surgeon who actually treated Netaji, the nurses who attended on him, the chief of the medical faculty who sent blood for transfusion to Netaji and the students who gave the blood for transfusion.

In conclusion I would repeat that I have not the faintest doubt in my mind that the ashes that are enshrined in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo are Netaji's.



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, AND DELHI.

(2)

the 16th October, 1952.

My dear Rauf,

Will you please refer to the correspondence resting with Chettur's d.o. letter No. F.26(14)/48, dated the 20th October 1951, about the INA properties taken over by our Mission in Tokyo from Ram Murthy?

- 2. The Prime Minister wishes to know whether the treasure or its equivalent in money can now be brought over to India. As our Treaty of Peace with Japan has come into force, this should be a comparatively easy matter.
- 3. We would be grateful if you would kindly make the necessary inquiries and cable your reply.

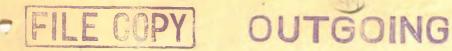
Kind regards,

Mills Disound in

M.A. Rauf, Esq.,
Ambassador of India,
Tokyo,
Japan.

Yours sincerely,

(Leilamami Naidu)





ISSUED

(3)

C.S. No. 131

O.T.P.

Telegram

From

Indembassy Tokyo.

To

Foreign New Delhi.

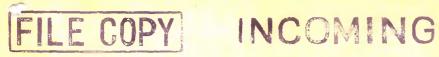
DTO October 271500

1-2

Top Secret. RAUF to LEILAMANI NAIDU. No. 131-G. Reference your Top Secret D.O. No. F.25(6)/NGO-52, dated 16th October.

Propose to send the stuff in our custody with DAMLE, Joint Secretary, Agriculture Ministry, who is returning to India on 7th November. Reference to Japanese Government NOT considered necessary and may involve delay. Japanese Government has so far evinced NO interest in the matter.

Amb. and FS



C.S. No. 157

O.T.P.

Telegram

From

Foreign New Delhi.

To

Indembassy Tokyo.



October 301530 DTO October 302230 DTR

### IMMEDIATE

No. 27621. Top Secret. For RAUF. Top Secret telegram No. 131-G of October 27th. Please send authenticated list along with the stuff

through DAMLE.

Amb and FS

30-10-52

# JEILE COPY

# OUTGOING

ISSUED

(5)

C.S. No. 134

O.T.P.

Telegram

TOP SECRET.

From

Indembassy Tokyo.

To

Foreign New Delhi.



DTO November 081230

### MOST IMMEDIATE

15-4

No. 134-G. <u>Top Secret</u>. From RAUF. Your
Top Secret telegram No. 27621 of 30th October.

DAMLE bringing stuff and copy of list by Pan American
Airways flight No. 3 leaving 9th reaching Delhi 10th
evening. Kindly instruct Gustoms authorities for
Customs exemption.

Amb. and FS

8-11-52

## FILE COPY

### OUTGOING

ISSUED

(6)

C.S. No. 136

O.T.P.

Telegram

TOP SECRET.

From

Indembassy Tokyo.

To

Foreign New Delhi.

B NOV 1952

DTO November 081515

### MOST IMMEDIATE

13.5

No. 136-G. <u>Top Secret</u>. Continuation my Top

Secret telegram No. 134-G of today's date. If

necessary please insure stuff worth Rs. 90,000

(repeat 90,000) carried in steel attache case weighing approximately 35 (repeat 35) pounds, as insurance

NOT possible this end.

Amb. and FS

**b**t 8-11-52



# OUTGOING

ISSUED

(7)

C.S. No. 137

O.T.P.

Telegram

TOP SECRET

From

Indembassy Tokyo.

To

Foreign New Delhi.



DTO November 101000

#### MOST IMMEDIATE

15-6

No. 137-G. Top Secret. Continuation our telegram No. 136-G November 8th. DAMLE arriving

Delhi Pan American Airways flight No. 3 Tuesday 0005 hours.

Amb. and FS

10-11-52

(8)

Received from the Embassy of India in

Japan, Tokyo, (through hand of Sri M.S. Nair)

one suit-case containing a sealed bag (weight approximately 32 lb) for delivery to the Ministry of

External Affairs, New Delhi.

Haneda Airport, Tokyo, Dated the 9th November, 1952.

Cesamo

(9)

C.S. No. 165

O.T.P.

Telegram

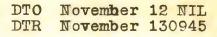
TOP STORET.

From

Foreign New Delhi.

To

Indembassy Tokyo.



• • • • • • • • • • • •

No. 27627. Top Secret. For RAUF. Your

Telegram No. 137 November 10th. Goods arrived

November 12th.

Amb. and FS

13-11-52

44-15/52 TOP S CRE

D.O. No. F.5(1) NGO-I

14th November 1952

10)

Dear Miss Naidu.

Will you please refer to correspondence ending with your Top Secret telegram No. 27627 of the 12th November regarding I.N.A. properties?

2. As you must have noticed, a copy of the list of the treasure was enclosed in the bag carried by Damle. In this connection, please refer to Chettur's Top Secret D.O. letter No. F.26(14)/48, dated the 20th October 1951, to Dutt, wherein also a copy of the list was enclosed.

3. As we had reported to you in the letter quoted above, Mr. Murty had also given us Yen 20,000 in cash. I presume you would now want us to credit this amount to our account. If so, please indicate the Head of Account.

Yours sincerely,

edl- de

(M.A. Rauf)

Miss Leilamani Naidu,
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi

5-9





MINISTRY OF EXTURNAL AFFAIRS. NEW DELHL

the 15th November, 1952.

My dear ambandor,

Will you please refer to our telegram No.27627 of the 12th November ?

- 2. Damle's arrival was delayed and we therefore received the case of valuables only on the 12th. We shall keep them in safe custody after weighing the packages until it is decided what is to be done with them.
- 3. I would incidentally draw your attention to our telegram No.27621 of the 30th October, in which you were asked to send an authenticated list along with the goods. The list in the case bore no signature and is therefore of little use for purposes of check.

Toms since

(H. Dayal)

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, Tokyo (Japan)

D.O. No. F. 25 4 NGO.

ERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY O NEW DELHI.

20th November, 1952.



Subject: I.N.A. PROPERTIES

My dear Rauf.

Will you please refer to your Top Secret letter D.O.No.F.5(1)N.G.O-1 of the 14th November, on the above subject? sent through Mr. Damle has been safely received. The question of its final disposal is still The Prime Minister desires under consideration. that the Yen 20,000/- which Mr.Murthy handed over in cash to your Embassy as part of the I.N.A. properties be kept by you, in a safe, until further instructions. The money is not to be credited to the Embassy account.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

ontid address to Mr. Musky by Mr. H. Rahman a M. Iya (Leilamani Naidu)

M.A.Rauf, Esq.,

Ambassador of India in Japan,

Received Ven 20,000, heart trowned and the letters in question, or Salcheeping. Rather ringh 12.2.53.



(13)

5th December, 1952.

My dear Harish

Please refer to your Top Secret D.O. letter
No.F.25(4)NGO, dated the 15th November, 1952, which
has crossed my D.O. letter No.F.5(1)NGO-I, dated the
14th November to Miss Naidu.

2. It was explained in my letter mentioned above that a copy of the list was enclosed in Chettur's D.O. Miletter No.F.26(14)/48 dated the 20th October to Dutt. In view of this, I did not think it proper to reopen the packages which were sealed at the time the weighment was made and delivery taken from Murthy, so as to prepare another list. The list sent with Chettur's letter may, therefore, be utilised for the purposes of check. Another copy of the list was sent to you only for reference.

With kind regards,

Yours Sincololy,

sol/-

H. Dayal, Esq., ‡.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Govt. of Inda, Ministry of External Affairs, NEW DELHI. (M.A. RAUF)

Jesned ph Dipism

No.D.5433-CJK/52.
Government of India,
Ministry of External Affairs,

New Delhi, the 2 November, 1952.

To



Rev. M. Dharmeswar, Nippensan Myohoji, Hanaokayama, Kumamoto, Japan.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 6th November 1952, addressed to the President of India, regarding the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose and to say that the ashes are already in the custody of the Indian Embassy in Tokyo.

Yours faithfully.

(V.K.Ahuja) Under Secretary.

Copy, together with a copy of the letter replied to forwarded to the Embassy of India, Tokyo, for information. b. 22/c

Byours order ch.,

V. K. Alinge. Under Secretary.

(22)

 $T_{\mathsf{O}}$ 

His Excellency
The President of India.

Your Excellency,

May I know if India government is willing to take any step about the ashes of Sri Subhas Chandra
Bose now lying at Tokyo? If so please inform me so that I may move for them properly here.

I remain,

Your Excellency's etc.,

Sd/-xxxxxxxxxxx

### Address.

Rev. M. Dharmeswar Nipponzan Myohoji Hanaokayama Kumamoto Japan.

(BY DIPLOMATIC BAG)

11th December 1952.

Dear Miss Naidu.

Will you please refer to the Ministry's letter No.D.5433-CJK/52, dated the 24th November, addressed to Rev. M. Dharmeswar, stating that the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose are in the custody of Indian Embassy in Tokyo?

I am afraid there is some misunderstanding as the ashes are still in the Renkoji Temple. Please see in this connection Mr. Chakravarti's D.O. No.25/4/NGO dated the 18th July, 1951, to Mr. Chettur saying that the ashes should remain where they are.

Yours sincerely,

(V.C. TRIVEDI)

Miss Leilamani Naidu, Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs,

Bog & 12.12.52 Al







the 5# January, 1953.

Dear Mr. Trivedi,

Will you please refer to your D.O. No.F.5(1) NGO-I, dated the 11th December 1952, to Miss Naidu, regarding the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose?

- 2. Rev. M. Dharmeswar had asked us if India Government were willing to take any steps about the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose now lying at Tokyo. Our intention was simply to tell him that the Indian Government and our Embassy in Tokyo were aware of the existence of the ashes and had full control over their disposal even though these were kept in the Renkoji temple. In this connection please refer to Mr. Chettur's D.O. No.F.26(14)/48, dated the 1st October 1951, to Mr. Dutt.
  - 3. To avoid any misunder standing, however, we are writing to Rev. Dharmeshwar again to clarify the position.

Yours sincerely,

V.K. Alinga

(V.K. Ahuja)

V.C. Trivedi, Esq., I.F.S., First Secretary, Embassy of India, Tokyo, JAPAN.

1 1 100

(17)

No.D.4067-NGO/52 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Ministry of External Affairs

New Delhi, the 5th January, 1953.

From

FEB 1953

Shri V.K. Ahuja.
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

Rev. M. Dharmeswar,
Nipponzan Myohoji,
Hanaokayama,
KUMAMOTO
JAPAN.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to this Ministry's letter No.D.5433-CJK/52, dated the 24th November 1952, and to say that the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose are kept in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo under the custody of the Indian Embassy in Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,

SD/ -

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Copy forwarded to the Embassy of India, Tokyo, for information.

By order etc.,

V. K. Ahoys.

(V.K. Ahuja)
Under Secretary to the Government of India.

Ш



No: F.25/4/NGO Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi, January 24, 1953

(18)

23MAR1053

My dean Ambassodor,
Will you please refer to Miss Naidu's D.O

F.25/4/NGO, dated the 20th November 1952, regarding the I.N.A. properties ?

2. The Prime Minister has now directed that the

Yen 20,000/- lying with you should be transferred here.

Can you send the amount to us by bank draft? If this is

not possible under the Japanese Government's exchange

regulations, or for any other reason, we shall have to devise

other means of transferring the money. One way would be for

you to credit the amount in your official accounts and for

a corresponding payment in rupees to be made here. But this

should not be done unless you get clear instructions from

the Ministry, indicating the head to which the money should

be credited in your accounts.

H. Dayn

(H. Dayal)

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, Tokyo (Japan)



## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI.

the /7th March, 1953.

July 2013.

(19)

OF INDIA MY

Subject: I.N.A. Treasure.

Dy dear Ambassador,

Will you please refer to my D.O.

letter No.F.25/4/NGO, dated the 24th

January 1953, regarding the transfer of

Yen 20,000 now held by the Embassy?

2. We shall be grateful for an early reply.

Jour mierel,

(H. Dayal)

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, TOKYO (JAPAN) D.O. No.F.5(1)NGO-I

(20)

24th March, 1953.

### TOP SECRET

(BY DIPLOMATIC BAG)

15 No. 1

My dear Harish,

Will you please refer to your D.O. letters
No. F.25/4/NGO and No.F.25/4/NGO, of the 24th of
January and 17th of March, 1953, respectively?

2. We suggest that we credit this amount of
20,000 Yens in our official accounts and a
corresponding payment in Rupees may be made in
Delhi. The exact amount in Rupee equivalent would
be Rs.265-11-0. Please let me know the head under
which this money should be credited in our accounts.

Yours sincerely,

(M.A. RAUF)

Shri H. Dayal, I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, NEW DELMI.

TOP SECRET

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

(21)

The 5th May

My dear Ambassador,

Will you please refer to your letter No.F.5(1)NGO-I, dated the 24th
March 1953 to Shri H. Dayal ?.

2. The amount of 20,000 Yen (Rs 265/11/-) may kindly be credited to Government and entered in your Cash Account under the head "Tokyo-Suspense-Miscellaneous receipts from Indians (Adjustable in India)". The date on which this is done and other necessary particulars may kindly be intimated to us in due course, when steps will be taken here to withdraw the amount in rupees in India.

Yours sincerely,

ver of

(Devi Diyal)

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, TOKYO (JAPAN) Receipt Vr. No. Y-11

Dated, 12-5-53.

Tokyo - Suspense - Miscellaneous Receipts from Indians (Adjustable in India)

Rs. 265-11-0

Being the amount referred to in the Ministry of External Affairs' D.O. No.F.25/4/NGO, dated the 5-5-53.

15,21

¥ 20,000

Yen twenty thousand only.

Second Secretary.

Copy K cy pher Assishing

Pro sign. there

D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I

15th May 1953

(22)



My dear Levi Andi,

Will you please refer to your demi-official letter
No. F.25/4/NGO of the 5th May 1953?

2. The 20,000 Yen (Rs 265/11/-) in question has been credited to Government and entered in our Cash Account under the head "Tokyo-Suspense-Miscellaneous receipts from Indians (Adjustable in India)".

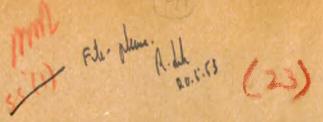
Yours Auch, 34|-N-A-RAUF (M.A. Rauf)

Shri. Devi Diyal,
Deputy Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi

6.39/0

2/4/50

Dear Sir:





I am thankfu for your efforts towards the improvement of friendly relation between India and Japan.

I understood from the Mainichi Shimbun several days ago
that Mr. Debnat Das, former general manager of India Independence
League had requested the Government of India to start investigation
into the death of Sbath Chandra Bose.

In that connection, I shall tell you as far as I know.

Formerly I was a soldier belonging to Japanese army flying corps, travelling to Thailand, Burma, India(Imphal, Chittagon), Malaya, Sumatra, and Java etc. I met Chandra Bose several times at Singapore Airport. Especially I have a vivid recollection of Chandra Bose and Japanese Premier Tojo reviewing the newly organized Indian troops in front of the bronze statute of the late Ruffls of Britain(the statute had been removed then). Tojo and Bose had flewn there by an aeroplane Sego. Having been a duty non-commissioned officer, I translated the code of their flying to Singapore. After coming back to Japan on transfer to Gifu Air Base, I met Pose in front of the General Staff Office Building, where we saluted each other, exchanging several words, since we had known by sight each other.

Later when the War was terminated Mr. Kohno, a staff-officer at the Gifu Air Base took the same plane as Bose at Taihoku Air Field in Formosa. Immediately after the take-off, the heavy bomber crashed to the ground, killing most of the occupants. Bose was, to my great regret, killed by the a cident and his ashes were taken to a temple in the suburbs of Tokyo. Since it is what Mr. Fohno told us at the Gifu Air Base after the War, I am sure that there is no mistake in it. He had burnt his face and hands then but miraculpusly escaped death.

More details of the death of Bose may be available from Mr.

Kohno, but I regret that I have lost my note-book in which his address was kept. If you'ask the Census Register Bureaus of all Frefectures in Japan stating his career, his address may be abtainable.

I shall be happy if the above information furnished by me, rough as it is, may be of some use for investigating by your Government into the death of Chandra Bose. On the other hand, I am prepared to give further information as far as I know if am requested to. I am now working at the office of an electric railway company and I may be able to call on you taking advantage of my leave, if I am wanted.by you.

Yours sincerely,

April 4, 1953.

To:

His Excellency Mr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India in Japan.

Sd/
(YOSHIIE NAKAMURA)

3051, Kawatebatake, Yatsurugimura, Toba-gun, Gifu Prefecture.

日一日一日、成、大い」動を下にまして、 大康的日息我如果女女好了教学了一圈事力也下 まりたにほく感激致して十日ます あいろまれま 数二年本的中央中部共和一次年了一次一次大學。 放製(昭和三十年八月)特に支原インドの土化土放入べて、ナヤンドラ、 水-人任。孤三章故以派。或写真情謂于得得了 き今日は一川東アント、一川間里事務 泉 天下アナンナント、か人人か生に町の以、存に調本里をする事事は -ung might be de sen, night the Kunge up is Kra-ate 心型は天侯軍城室隊之生人の为のまる南方之地は 田本 の年 3月 9日

等

昭和一年一七月 心里了成果大臣のある日本母妻(戦犯ら死刑き) with my the one in we so the do the of 大地でれるカイート人的展を題といまいまいまいまい で成りある、(本のははらして人の様はなし、めのよう人)所の 東京は電影して中のよりまではは、な人間よりしてんか Kw th of whe arte - in the order とかがししの飛行場で一個では変してたりとし、ホース Knew to the The The Man with ラントー地は「ころ」をしていているというのから、現に場 次介の今一直リナノノ、シャス、中国、百万ノー、ハール、ナンコン

か南旅行いるるるはらは、するでと 大力与中山·李中山·美展大村山东 禁木沙山城至 长型如一大一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 晚午春報中報中日本報,中觀展之外,有旅行。 智名拟蛋光子的南方铁铁子很多与一个打了 来自己是来課本部等時十日於金華一等 2 my 2 -20-1, to te ! - 1 to te ! 5 of muste 我行法に割るから様と猪ーナヤンドラボースは大きたる TO HE WE IN IN THE 九二个年度少年 夏秋大平里 中部 中国 中央 110·10日本。 哪一大好你你回回了了你好了你好了了一个一个 的十二年一日衛 美美 禁木沙城之木沙房里有了奉命 日乃至以至以

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不管去来一年一日森水縣本生衛人三年五大元月7 かりていうボースにまたるろに一気あるなるは数がし 11. B-lustings 2. 2 MX - 40 - 14 L & 45 mm DX MX & -1. 少一概写了人口中一日四十一张一样一样一个 トラ、大してんと夫に同り現行後に答案してするます 我行枝は大大大三里、事、事、枝、木羊、コンツボに 場る同度回後失きしているころのりは底し大生みて -un tork un E to the to the To the Un ne see - u, 同野木業は大星飛行集団目令が、致戦性は十五工程行品の the - he safe ) ? If I waste on the sund; of soul ! 2 同人の前面火食子、鹿日本を見る同ろ 不のる。 田市了五人

and the same and the same and

ケナードラ、水人人はまるできれるとれるとからかり 其后後衛 海口来一年别不多好人的 五数事 其一年十十十十 不多多多 本のいる状状行動かの事故の議論はまる 同野人を禁いるから まるはいいかいかいかいますいます 後の書いたけに野氏のははをメモーシノートる 後望森物水 るしるのまり(いはいけんてるか) ーナー東西の女はを変なっていいるとかずらしょ when he was なる人とは一人が然後来中人等等はいるられてい 高小水的一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个一个 昭和 7年 2月 2日

(3:8)

管民意計るかったりますからもついかるとはりま the wife has to have 治東は衛行の中土でするかはは人にまり下している まっていたっているまるみでしたかしいる調をして the year of they are in the te The of Month of the state of the time of the second 高部、元明は大年三十年 12年 mg 本の TE, to 1- di: X工作中发之本本 自国的

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でお交かかれが信仰をしたおりハツの名 常告選照俱係或無任 WEYROLANILL IN 治川縣後安發合在中南衛者為什口為落 一年中午 等數學是一本 是意大便衛送不安部門即門門 inthe wor to say to 中村美人的村川年初三十五 在其東京野 インド可大便然 No. 7

3

The Indian Association of Japan

843

TOKYO CENTRAL P. O. BOXXXXX

REF :

(24)

Tokyo, October 22 22 27 1053

My dear Doctor Sahib,

Not on file

You will please recall your kind attention to the Association's letter of June 23, 1953, in which I, among other things, requested for a grant from the recovered treasure of Netaji to aid the students' cause here.

Then at one time I ventured to ask you if our hope of getting the kind of aid from New Delhi would be realized. You said the chance of getting any aid from this direction seemed impossible.

I reported my conversation with you along these lines to the Executive Committee of the Association. The Committee has now directed me to have the talk confirmed by you for the Association's records. Also your confirmation will serve as an acknowledgement of receipt by you of our letter of June 23, which remains unacknowledged so far.

With assurances of my highest regards,

for The Indian Association of Japan

His Excellency
Dr. M. A. Rauf,
Ambassador of India,
Tokyo

L.R.Miglani Secretary.

25) 22nd October 1953

Dear Miglaniji,

Thank you for your letter of the 21st October 1953.

2. I am afraid there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding on this matter which I should like to clear up. The whole question of Netaji's "treasure" has been one in which I have tried not to interfere or express any opinion. There has been so much emotional reaction over this matter that whatever anyone says is liable to be misunderstood. The question of investigation of such treasures and ultimate disposal of them cannot be decided by me.

3. I am hoping to visit India early next year when I intend to speak to the authorities there about it. At present, it is not possible for me to go into any details or discussion.

4. I regret that I cannot remember any formal discussion with you on this subject except, perhaps, a very casual reference in a talk one night at the airport. But we talked about so many things that I cannot now recall it completely. However, if you understood me to say that getting any aid from India was impossible, then, I must correct that impression. As I have indicated, it is not possible to commit myself in in this matter one way or another.

Kind regards,

Yours truly,

(M.A. Rauf)

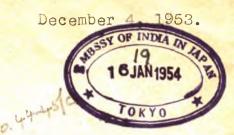
Shri. L.R. Miglani, Indo-American Trading Co., Room No. 436, Hotel Tokyo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo



D.O.No. D. 5219-190/83

### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI

26)



My dear Rauf,

I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the Prime Minister by the Priest of Renkoji, a Buddhist temple in Tokyo where the ashes of the late Shri Subhas Chandra Bose are enshrined. The Prime Minister desires that the priest be informed of the receipt of his letter and, on behalf of the Government of India, thanked for his guarding the ashes of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. He should also be told that, at the proper time, we shall send for the ashes and have them in India. But, for the present, we should like him to keep them under his safe custody and look after them.

In the priest's letter, some reference is made to his not receiving any help privately or officially.

The Prime Minister would therefore like you to help him in any way you think proper, including financially in so far as any money might be required for this purpose.

Yours sincerely,

(Leilamani Naidu)

Dr. M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, TOKYO.

44

His Excellency,
Dr. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru,
The Prime Minister of India,
New Delhi, India.

Kyoei Mochizuki 130, 2-chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, Tokyo, Japan. November 25, 1953.

Dear Sir,

I am the priest of Renkoji, Buddhist temple in the suburbs of Tokyo City. I have the honour to send this letter to you, guided by the soul of the late Sbath Chandra Bose ji. I have been keeping the ashes of Netaji safely, and praying for the repose of his soul since September 18 in 1945. Eight years have already passed since that time. Japan was under Occupation eight years ago, during which Japanese people were living their stormy life in social confusion. Therefore, apprehensive of consequences, none would accept Netaji's ashes to keep it safely.

L, a stranger to the late Netaji, was asked to keep the ashes by people who were strangers to me including Indians of whom I have never heard since that time. I thought anyone's soul should be warmly worshipped under whatever circumstances. According to such belief as a religionist who serve the spiritual world, I have secretly been guarding Netaji's ashes at the risk of my life. I have been so watchful that even small noises at midnight startle me.

In June, 1951, Ex-Indian Ambassador to Japan, His Excellency, K.K. Chettur, invited me to his official residence. And I was officially asked to keep the askes by him, as the representative of the Indian Government. The witness was Mr. Tamura, Chief of the Ceremony Section of the Foreign Office of Japan. So my responsibility and duties for keepingthe askes have become more important.

Frankly speaking, I must inform you that, in spite of many inconveniences and trouble I underwent in keeping the ashes, I have never received any help privately land officially. But I believe I can keep up Netaji's soul perfectly by recognizing the importance of duties assigned me and with my strong belief as a religionist.

Now Japan is not under Occupation. The peaceful relations between Japan and India have been reestablished. So, it is meaningless and pity for the late Netaji that his ashes should be kept in a temple of a foreign country, lonely and secretly, after all his wain efforts to bring about the independence of India and happiness of Asia. I think now is the time when such a significant plan as vivifies the historical achievements and sacred spirit of Netaji eternally for both Asia and mankind should be adopted.

During the latest equinox week, I dreamed a strange dream of Netaji two nights on end. The dream was enough to make me lose the peace of my mind as a religionist.

Such is the background of my taking the liberty of expressing my personal view in this letter, which I write as a religionist and a priest who is charged with such an important responsibility by the Indian Government.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly understand me, and send me, directly if possible, any suggestions you may have as to the disposal of the late Netaji's ashes.

Sincerely yours,

sd/
Kyoei Mochizuki
Priest of Renkoji-Temple.

True copy

D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I

16th January, 1954. absolutely certain, that these ashes are his.

Any official statement by this Embassy of the

My dear In land select blow Jeeling and to emos snow Seedong Will you please refer to your D.O. letter No. D.5219-

NGO/53, dated the 4th December, 1953, to the Ambassador, which contained certain instructions about Subhas Babu's ashes?

- In the absence of the Ambassador, I opened your letter and, recently, visited Mochizuki-San at the Renkoji temple. I was accompanied by a colleague, Shri. M.S. Nair, Registrar in our General Section, who speaks Japanese fluently.
- We thanked the priest, on behalf of the Government of India, for the care he has bestowed on these ashes; and we told him that, at a proper time, they would be sent to India. Should he require financial assistance, we would be happy to provide it; but we hoped for his agreement to continue as the guardian of the ashes for some time. arateful to have
- 4. Though repeatedly pressed to accept financial assistance, the priest made it very clear that he had kept the ashes, voluntarily, because of his high regard for Subhas Babu, which, in itself; made it impossible for him to accept avany money. by an elestageer to tree edt fueds alisteb abiverg
- 5. He then told us in a round-about-way that the guardianship of these ashes was a source of worry to him; that some of the few-score Indians who have visited the temple and seen the ashering not behaved with due respect towards them and that he sought to have it stated officially, and publicly, by this Embassy, that the ashes were in his keeping. Finally, could we arrange to provide a receptacle, of artistic design, made preferably in India, in which the ashes would be kept? This receptacle would be on a shelf, in the temple, between two lighted candles; and visitors could make their obeisance before it. Of course, whether Buddhists (Mochizuki-San is a member of the Nichiren sect) or Shintoists, the Japanese venerate, greatly, the ashes of the dead.
- 6. As you know As you know, many of our fellow-citizens living in Japan, as well as some of those at home, remain convinced either that these ashes are not those of Subhas Babu or that he is still alive. Such evidence as we have, on the relevan file. indicates that he is dead and it is likely, though not

(Ranbir Sinch)

outy Secretary. natry of External Affairs,

CONFIDENTIAL ROSHIP. B.W.

D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I 2

. ABEI . VYANDAL Myal Dage 2

absolutely certain, that these ashes are his.

- 7. Any official statement by this Embassy of the type required by the priest would raise a storm of protest among some of our more obstinate fellow-citizens here.
- 8. The priest agreed to continue to look after the ashes and we were able to dissuade him from insisting on public acknowledgment which, we implied, would, of course, be given when the ashes were, finally, taken to India.
  - The ashes are, at present, kept in a cupboard in the temple and, when visitors arrive, they are taken out and placed between two candles below a small photograph of Subhas Babu. They are kept in a small box about 9" X 6", which seems to be either tin or wood, and are covered by a white and somewhat transparent cloth which is almost gauze. This manner of viewing them is rather undignified. I would be grateful to have early instructions about the priest's request for the provision of a suitable receptacle. The points for decision are, firstly, whether we should comply with this request and, secondly, whether the receptacle should be made in India or obtained in Japan. Should it be decided to make one in India, I will consult the priest again and provide details about the sort of receptacle he wishes to have.
  - 10. You may be interested to hear that the priest told me that about one hundred persons, including Indians and Japanese, had visited him and been shown the ashes. Certain Americans had also come, to use his own words, to "wership" the ashes. It was sad to hear that the conduct of some of our own people had been lacking in propriety.
  - 11. The Renkoji temple is fairly large and is well looked after. I am quite convinced that Mochizuki-San does not require financial assistance to look after the ashes. He is a pleasant man of about 60 and I have little doubt that his genuine regard for Subhas Babu derives from his sincere, though metaphysical and ill-founded, belief; that Japan's Asian venture, if successful, would have been the fulfilment of a noble and humanitarian purpose.

12. I shall be grateful for instructions.

hrimathi Leilamani Naidu,
Lputy Secretary,
Ministry of External Affairs,
NEW DELHI
(Rank

(Ranbir Singh)





Secret

(28)

DO No.F.25/4/NGO Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi,

the ISK June, 1

22JUN1954

My dear Ambassador,

Kindly refer to Ranbir Singh's d.o. No.F.5(1)NGO-I, dated the 16th January, 1954, to Leilamani Naidu, regarding his talk with the priest of the Renkoji temple about the ashes of Shri Subhas Bose?

2. You had a discussion with Miss Naidu on this matter when you were last in Delhi and you had suggested that no action need be taken by us until we heard further from you. We should be grateful if you would kindly send us your further views as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

(T.N. Kaul).

Dr.M.A. Rauf, Ambassador of India, Tokyo By dipl. bag.

V

23. 6. 54.

SECRET

20. No. F.5(1) NGO-I

EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN TOKYO

(29)

23rd June, 1954.

My dear Kaul,

Se. 28

Please refer to your demi-official letter No. F.25/4/NGO, dated the 15th June, 1954, regarding the ashes of Shri Subhas Bose.

2. Miss Naidu had shown me a letter received from Ranbir Singh in which it was suggested that we should donate a receptacle of appropriate material and quality to enshrine the ashes of the late Netaji. She was most anxious, in view of the opinion of the family and some others, that the Government of India should not be committed to an admission that they acknowledged the ashes to be genuine relics I, therefore, suggested that I would try to persuade some admirers of Netaji in Rangoon to donate a casket for the purpose. On my way back to Japan, I had only a day and half at Rangoon and, therefore, could not meet a number of people I had intended to approach. However, one gentleman to whom I talked to, was not enthusiastic about the idea.

3. The priest of the Renkoji temple is anxious for a recognition of his own status as the keeper of the ashes. Opinion of Indians here is divided. Any recognition, therefore, would be a source of controversy. It would not so much matter about the Indians locally, but the opinion in Bengal refuses to accept the fact of Netaji's death and, therefore, of the genuineness of the ashes. I would, therefore, suggest that so long as we can, we should try and keep things as they are until opinion in Bengal changes to accept the fact of his death.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- mil o/c

Shri T.N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAI OF INDIA IN To Indembassy, Tokyo. Express letter No. D.2905-FEA/55 Dated, New Delhi, the 4th July, 1955. Copy of Starred Question No. 3047 for LOK SABHA by Shri S.C.SAMANTA about ashes of Shri Subash Candra Bose is enclosed. Please suggest material for reply. Ministry have no information whatsoever. Issue of the above is authorised. UNDER SECRETARY. Encl: H/207

### QUESTION FOR THE LOK SABHA.

• • • •

Starred D.No.

Notice was ixxxx received on the 18.6.55

Notice of admission to be sent out on the 7.9.55

Ministry to which the day has been

The question will, if admitted, be put down for the sitting on the

allotted

EXT. AFFAIRS.

13.9.55.

\*SHRI S.C.SAMANTA: WZill the Frime Minister
be pleased to state:-

- (a) whether it is a fact that the ashes of Netaje subas Chandra Bose are lying in custody of the preist of Renkoji temple in Tokyo since September, 1945;
- (b) if so, whether the Government of
  India will take charge of those ashes and
  errect a suitable memorcial in the name
  of Netaji;
- (c) whether any attempt was made in the matter before;
- (d) if so, what was the difficulty in the way?

# SECRET

#### EXPRESS LETTER

July 19, 1955.

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

FROM: INDEMBASSY, TOKYO

TO' : FOREIGN, NEW DELHI. ATTENTION: Shri A.J.

Kidwai, Dy. Secretary.

SUBJECT: - Ashes of Shri Subash Chandra Bose.

Reference your Express Letter No. D.2905FEA/55, dated 4th July, 1955, on the above
subject. Your attention in this connection is
invited to marginally noted and connected corres, dt.
om pondence. Under the circumstances have no further

- 1. Letter No. D. invited to margina 1003-CJK/52, dt. 18.3.52, from pondence. Under the M/E.A. comments to offer.

  2. Letter No. D. 5433-CJK/52
- 2. Letter No. D. 5433-CJK/52, dt. 24.11.52, from Min. of E.A.
- 4. D.O. letter No. D.5219-NGO/53, dt. 4.12.53 from Min. of E.A., New Delhi.

Issue of the above has been authorised.

Alexan

(A.K.Dar)
First Secretary

# OUTGOING

TELEGRAM: FROM: TO:

O. T. P.
SECRET
INDEMBASSY, TORYO.
FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.



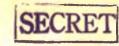
D.T.O. JUL 261540. D.T.R. JUL 261545.

# IMPORTANT IMPORTANT

No.71

Late SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE. Chief Priest of Renkoji Buddhist Temple who has all along had custody of ashes proposes holding for first time formally a memorial serice on August eighteen. Temple authorities ask Embassy approval for this and request presence of Ambassador and others at the occasion. Please advise action desired.

S Ambassador FS



133)

## INCOMING

C.S. 93.

TELEGRAM

FROIT:

FOREIGH, MEW DELHI.

TO:

INDENBASSY, TORYO.



D.T.O. JUL 281230. D.T.R. JUL 290930.

IMPORTANT.

No.28434

All South July. Whindly telegraph your views and see RAUF's D.O. FS(1)NGO(1) 23rd June 1954 to HAUL.

Ambassador

FS

# OUTGOING

C.S. No.73.

THE CT VALUE

SECRET

FROM.

INDEMBASSY, TOHYO.

TO.

POSMICE, NEW DEINI.

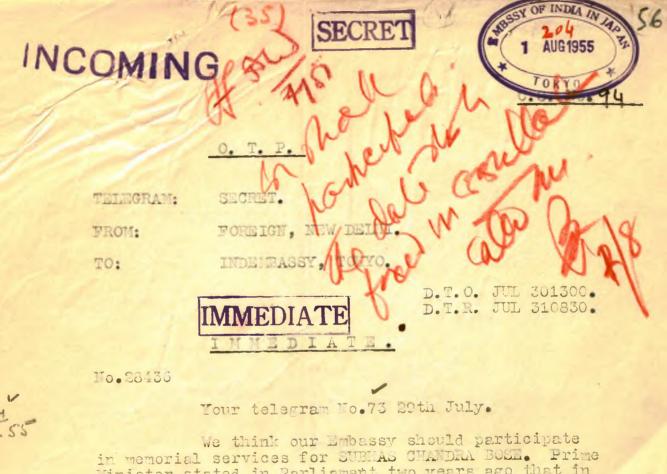
IMMEDIATE

No.73

From Ambassador. Your telegram

8 33/ 28434 July twentyeight Late SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE. My view generally same as RAUF's. Main question is whether Government are in a position publicly to accept fact of death. If they are then there could be no objection to Embassy participating in memorial services here. It will be realised that participation in memorial services here will also involve Government in other actions which must logically follow. Whole issue seems be obviously tied up with repurcussions at home and I feel can best be decided at policy level in India. Japanese feelings or those of community here not of much importance.

Issue.



We think our Embassy should participate in memorial services for SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSH. Prime Minister stated in Parliament two years ago that in circumstances we had to accept fact of death. Therefore, there is no difficulty in our taking up this position publicly.

Ambassador

SECRET

OF INDIA IN 1 O AUG 1955 TOKYO

No.D. 3311-FEA/55. Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs

Dated, New Delhi,

29 Juby, 55.

Subject:- Starred Question for the Lok Sabha, No. 3047, for 13-9-55, by Shri Samanta regarding the ashes of Netaji S.C. Bose.

Dear Embassy,

Please refer to our express letter No.D.2905-FEA/55, dated the 4th July, 1955, on the above subject.

> The Question has since been disallowed. No further action, on our letter under reference need therefore be taken.

> > Yours ever,

Ministry of External Affairs.



The Embassy of India in Japan, Tokyo.

Encl: nil.

sps02307/

(37)

D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I

August 30, 1955.

Subject: - Memorial Service - Subhas Chander Bose.

Dear Mr. Kaul,

With reference to Foreign, New Delhi
telegram No. 28436 of July 30th, 1955, on the above
subject, I am desired to forward herewith for
information copies of office notings which would
bring Government up-to-date on the position in this
behalf.

Yours sincerely,

AK

(A.K.Dar)

Shri T.N. Kaul, ICS, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Marie louli



Dear Sir:

Flease allow us to offer our congratulations for your health in spite of the hot weather.

On the 18th of August in 1945, Mr. Chandra Bose, patriot of India's Independence died an unexpected death in this foreign land. And through providence of Buddha, we have kept the ashes of the hero in our temple. However, due to various circumstances no action has been taken to honour his memory for the past ten years, and the chief priest of our Temple has been personally protecting ashes.

It will not be the way to repay the deceased for his virtue to let the situation remain as it is, and our heart is aching day and night as we can hardly stand it.

After consulting with the supporters of our Temple, we have decided to hold a memorial service as stated in the following on the tenth anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Bose.

We sincerely hope that you will kindly honour us with your presence.

September 1, 1955.

Faithfully yours,

Time & Date:

September 18, 1955. 3 p.m. (Sunday)

Place:

Renkoji Temple, Suginami-ku.

(KYCET MCCHIZUKI)
Chief priest
The Renkoji Temple.

(Representatives & Caretakers)
The Renkohji Temple.

To:

His Excellency Mr. B.R. Sen, Ambassador of India in Japan. The Mainichi, 19/9/55

Buddhists' Ceremony for Tenth
Anniversary of Chandra Bose

On the afterneen of Sept. IS at the Renkeji Temple in Suginami ward the Buddhists' ceremony for Chandra Bese's tenth anniversary was held.

Mr. Bose died on Aug. Io, 1945 on account of the accident of an airplane on his way to Japan from Formosa.

His remains have been kept at the Renkeji Temple by the courtesy of Rev. S. Mochizuki of the temple.

Ten years have passed since Mr. Bose's death, but no formal proposal has come from India about taking overh is remains, which gave sad feeling to the people concerned.

In the ceremony about 80 Indians and and Japanese, including Rev. Pantissa, Grand Priest of Sanchi Temple in India, participated.

( Summary by K. Negami )



Nihhan Jimes, 18/9/51

### Alive or Murdered?

### Indians Seek Truth About Chandra Bose

By DAY INOSHITA UP Staff Writer

A demand for a full-fledged not see Bose's body and was Government investigation into the death of Indian nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose went up from the Indian community in Japan yesterday.

It was sparked by Japanese invitations to Indian leaders to attend a memorial service today in the plane with Bose, but noth-

invitations to Indian leaders to attend a memorial service today for the Indian nationalist leader at an obscure Buddhist temple in the outskirts of Tokyo.

The outburst promised to awake anew the storm of controversy over the death of Bose, in death as in life the center of heated dispute and argument Japanese military authorities claimed Bose died in an airplane crash in Taiwan August 18, 1945. But a military aide, who was with him, said he did not hear of his death intil afterward, did

back to Japan.

A treasure in gold and jewels, donated by Indians all over Asia to finance the fiery Bengali leader's fight for Indian independence was reported to have been in the plane with Bose, but nothing has been seen of it since.

Many Indians still believe Bose is alive. Others believe Bose was murdered. Few accept—openly at least—the Japanese position that the ashes in a jar in the Renkoji Temple are those of the spirited nationalist.

What was the truth? No one

What was the truth? No one knew. And leaders of the Indian community here claimed that no one would know until a thorough investigation had been made.

mainishi, 18/9/55

### Japan Offers To Send Chandra Bose's Ashas

United Press

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.—
Japan has offered to send to
India an urn containing the
ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the Indian
"National Army" which fought
against the Allies during the
last war, it was announced today.

day.

Informed sources said that while India would welcome the Japanese gesture there is no substantial proof that the ashes are those of Bose. All that has been established regarding his death was that he died in an air crash near Taipeh. No information was ever uncovered about what happened to his body.

# Asahi Evening News, 19/9/55



MYSTERIOUS ASHES: Head priest Mochizuki of Renkoji Temple in Nakano Ward, holds an urn containing what are believed to be the ashes of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian patriot who is believed to have been killed in a plane crash in Formosa a few days after Japan's surrender. The temple would like to have the ashes claimed by the Indian Government or members of the Bose family, now that more than 10 years have passed since the urn was entrusted to Renkoji. Sunday, at a ceremony in honor of the Indian leader, the priest clarified the temple's stand. Kyodo Photo



MEMORIAL RITES FOR INDIAN LEADER—Mrs. Katsnko Tojo, widow of the wartime Prime Minister Hideki Tojo, prays beside an Indian resident at the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, where the 10th anniversary of the death of the late Subhas Chandra Bose was recently observed.

### Death Substantiated

# ew Testimony in Bose Case

By The United Press

Three former Japanese army officers, ranging in rank from captain to lieutenant-general, revealed yesterday significant new testimony on the disputed death of Indian Nationalist leader Subhas Chandra Bose 10 years ago.

All three declared they witnessed the death of Bose in a plane accident, in Taipei on August 15, 1945, three days after the end of World War II.

One—ex-Major Iwao Takakura of the Imperial Staff Headquarters in Tokyo—also claimed that he personally delivered Bose's ashes and a fortune in gold and jewels, to an official of the Independence Movement in dian Independence Movement in Tokyo early the following month. The fortune belonging to the Bose movement, has since vanished.

Takakura charged that the same Indian official approached him "several times" after the war and warned him to keep silent about the treasure. He

said he did so out of fear of a war crimes prosecution.

The other two officers were Lt. Gen. Haruki Isayama, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese army forces on Formosa, and Capt. Taneyoshi Yoshima, who was director of the Military Hospital in Taipei where it is claimed Bose died.

ed Bose died.

The Kyodo News Agency produced the men after cries went up from the Indian community here this month insisting that Japa-nese authorities tear aside the veil of secrecy that has sur-rounded the death of their leader for the past decade and give an accounting of the missing

After the war, former Japanese military men said that Bose died in a plane crash in Taipei. They said his ashes were kept in the Renkoji Buddhist temple in Tokyo.

But the Indians have never quite completely accepted this. Many still insist he is alive. Others believe he is dead but hink he was murdered for the reasure. Most accept his death but take the position of the Intian Covernment regarding his ian Government regarding his

According to the former army men quoted by Kyodo, Bose was being transported

said he did so out of fear of a from Singapore to Russia to escape prosecution by the Allies. A Lt. Gen. "Shidei," a Russian expert who was being transferred to the Manchuria army forces on Formosa, and Capt. Taneyoshi Yoshima, who got to the Soviets.

He and Shidei were in a front seat. Several suitcases containing the Indian fortune were beside Bose. Bose's aide, Captain Habibul Rahman, was in the seat behind his chief.

The two-engined plane was about 50 feet off the ground in the takeoff from Taipei airport around 1 p.m. on August 18 when it stalled and nose-dived into the ground. The fuselage split in two, and the front section was covered with flames. Six men died in the grash.

tion was covered with flames. Six men died in the crash. Some survivors were thrown clear. Rahman escaped with burns. Bose jumped out flaming from head to feet. He and the other injured were rushed to a hospital in a truck. It was past five when he arrived and Captain Yoshimi took over the efforts to save him. efforts to save him.

Bose was covered with burn blisters, Yoshimi said. He held back his moans but groaned in awkward Japanese for 'water. water." He died around 11:30

C.S. No.116.

O. T. P.

TELEGRAM:

SECRET.

SECRET

FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.



D.T.O. SEP 21 NIL. D.T.R. SEP 221000.

### IMMEDIATE.

No.6437

There has been reports in Newspapers here on memorial service held for SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE in Tokyo last Sunday. The temple in which it was held was not specifically named but from description it appears to be Renkoji temple. Ceremony reported to have touched off controversy among local Indians over the authenticity of Netaji's ashes and some have denounced ceremony which is reported to have been attended by only three Indians. Three former Japanese Army officials have also joined this controversy and testified to fact of Netaji's death and the authenticity of ashes. Short notice question has been asked in the Parliament. Surprisingly we have had no report from you. Last report we received from you was in DAR's letter F.5(1)NGO-I dated 30th August, 1955, in which he described memorial service held on the 18th August in Renkoji temple. This appears to be the second cremony held in same temple. Embassy officials with our permission attended the oremony of 18th August but reports say that boycotted last cremony of 18th September which reported to have been attended by representative of Japan Foreign Office. Please telegraph full facts and also whether Indian Embassy boycotted 18th September memorial service.

Ambassador FS



M.37 p58/c

# OUTGOING (11)

MOST IMMEDIATE

SEC RET

FROM I

INDEMBASSY TOKYO

SECRET

TO

FOREIGN

NEW DELHI

No . 91

D. T.O. FEP 221640 D. T.R FEP 221645

From Ambassador (.)

182.40/864-C

Your telegram 6437 September 21st (.) Second memorial service for Subhas Chandra Bose(.) Full details sent by bag today (.) Please await same (.) Briefly a second service was held by Renkoji Temple authorities on 18th September (.) Japanese Government having erroneously decided against representation at 18th August service changed their previous stand about attendance at a private memorial service in temple and attended this second service (.) Japanese Foreign Office was warned clearly that this behaviour of the temple authorities in holding a second service would arouse controversy particularly if Japanese Government were represented in any manner specially in face of their abstention from the correct memorial service of 18th August (.) We suspect that Japanese are somehow anxious for transfer of ashes and have therefore encouraged controversial publicity now (.) Our stand is that having attended the correct tenth anniversary memorial service on 18th August we should not be pressured into attending another service so soon thereafter otherwise Japanese may hold a service every month as they have hinted they well might just to accentuate controversy and show that India is defaulting in taking over the ashes(.) So far as the temple authorities are concerned they seem to be 11 looking forward to some monetary reward from us for keeping the ashes (.) Would request your clear instructions after you have seen our detailed report mentioned above (.)



(A.K.Dar) 22, 9, 55

10 68 D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I ( September 22, 1955. SUBJECT: - SECOND MEMORIAL SERVICE - SUBHAS CHANDER BOSE 181.31/58/6. Dear Mr. Kaul. Further to our letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I of the 30th August, 1955, I am desired to forward herewith an English translation of the invitation received by Ambassador Sen for attendance at a second memorial service held by the Renkoji Temple on September 18th. Copies of the office noting on the subject which give the background information about the second memorial service are also sent herewith. I may add that at the time when the temple authorities were discussing with us about their plan for a memorial service they had suggested two dates either August 18th or September 18th. September 18th have been suggested by them as it would have given them sufficient time for preparations on a grand scale. This Embassy and the Chief Priest of the temple preferred the date August 18th as being the more correct date. It seems that the Chief Priest was subsequently prevailed upon by the temple management committee to hold a memorial service on September 18th despite the fact memorial service on September 18th despite the fact that the service had been held on August the 18th.
Apart from other possible objectives the temple authorities have succeeded through this second memorial service in gaining some publicity for the temple and in securing a small sum of money from the Gaimusho. Yours sincerely, (A.K.Dar) Shri T. N. Kaul, ICS, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

### EXIR SS LETTER

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

October 4, 1955.

FROM: INDEMBASSY, TOKYO

TO : FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

Subject: - MEMORIAL SERVICE - SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Reference:- Your telegram No. 6437 dated 21st September, 1955.

Grateful for advice if the short notice question was allowed to be put and if so the text of the questions and answers and interpellations, if any.

Issue of the above has been authorised.

(A.K.Dar)
First Secretary

No.F.25/4/NGO





September 28, 1955.



My dear Dar,

This is to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your demi-official letter No.F.5(1)NGO-1 dated the 30th August, which is being examined.

Yours sincerely,

A.g. Tidwan.

(A.J. Kidwai)

Shri A.K. Dar, Embassy of India in Japan, Tokyo. MAN AND L

No.F.29(8)-FEA/55 Government of India Ministry of External Affairs

145

NEL DELHI, THE

15th • OCTOBER, 1955.

BY BAG

Sub: Memorial Service for Shri Subhas Chandra Bose.

Lear Embassy.

rlease refer to your express letter No.F.5(1)NGO-1 dated the 4th October, 1955.

The Questions were answered in the Lok Sabha on the 29th September, 1955. .. copy of the questions, together with the answers and supplementaries thereto, are forwarded herewith.

Yours ever.
MINISTRY



The Embassy of India in Japan, TOKYO

\*LUMAR\*/15.10

03

#### LOK SABHA

### SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 13 & 14

### TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1955

### METAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

#### QUESTICH

NC 13

(SHRI KAMATH (SHRI RADHA RAMAH

: Will the Prime Minister (SHRI S.N. DAS

be pleased to state:

- whether it is a fact that a memorial service was held on the 18th September, 1955 in Tokyo for Hetaji Subhas Chandra Bose:
- whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador to Tokyo and other members of the Indian Embassy were invited to attend the service;
- whether all or any of them attended; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

### ASHES OF NETAJI

- NC 14 DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Will the Frime Minister be pleased to state:
- whether Government are aware of the recent contro-(a) versy which has arisen about the authenticity of the ashes of Hetaji Subhas Chandra Bose which have been kept in the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, Japan;
- (b) if so, the factual information about this matter; and
- (c) whether Government have approached the Government of Japan and the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring those ashes to India?

印章印章印章印章印章印章印章

#### AUSWER

### SHRI JAWAHARLAL MEMAU:

A Memorial Service for the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was held on the 18th August, 1955, in the

\*\*\*\*\*\*2

-: 2 :-

Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Indian Embassy were invited to the Service, and several members of the Embassy attended. The Ambassador himself was not in Tokyo at the time, but the First Secretary of the Embassy, who represented him, placed a wreath on his behalf on the urn centaining the ashes.

invitation for a second Memorial Service a month later, on the 18th September, in the same temple. They felt that a repetition of the ceremony so soon after the first Memorial Service would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. This view of the Embassy was conveyed to the authorities of the Renkoji Temple, and they were told that the Indian Embassy could not properly be expected to attend another Memorial Service after having done so on the 18th August which was the appropriate date.

of Japan or the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring these ashes to India. Sovernment have felt that in this matter, no steps should be taken without the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

<sup>&</sup>quot;ANAND" 28th Sep. 55

15) 74

### Q & A (29.9.55) Uncorrected-Not for publication

Balu G-4

S.N.Q.Nos. 13 & 14

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the Japanese Government contributed nearly 20,000 yen to the Memorial Service either on the 18th August or on the subsequent occasion? And did they approach or ask our Government whether they were willing to make any contribution also to this Service, and if so, what was the reaction of our Government to this request or approach of the Japanese Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Member is right in saying that the Japanese Government contributed a sum, probably 20,000 yen, according to Japanese custom. I do not know if they approached our Embassy to contribute any money for this purpose.

Normally, it is not done. It is not our custom.

It was the Japanese custom, and they followed it.

Shri Kamath: The Frime Minister has said that the question with regard to the ashes, or the supposed ashes, of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is a matter for his family to decide. He has said in the last Parliament on the 9th March 1951, that personally he was not satisfied that the report presented or submitted by Mr S A Iyer, one time member of Netaji's Arzi Hukumat-e-Azad Hind, was convincing enough, and therefore that was not the last word on the subject. May I know whether Government still hold the view that that is not the last word and that the report of Mr S A Iyer is not convincing. and whether it is because of that that Government have not taken any action in this matter with rxx regard to the ashes? May I also know whether this matter is merely a family affair or a

national affair?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will notice that what I have said is that the approval of the family is necessary and desirable. I do not say that it is entirely a family affair; certainly, it is a national affair also.

Hon. Members will remember that some time ago, for a considerable time, some people in this country doubted the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandera Bose's death and challenged that. It became difficult for Government to take any action in this matter when this fact was doubted by some, and certainly not without the approval of the family.

The hon. Member has referred to a report by Mr. Iyer and to what I am reported to have said. I have absolutely no recollection of having made the remark which the hon. Member says I made.

Shri Kamath: I shall pass it on to you.

Mr. Speaker: Later.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be that I made the remarks in regard to certain details in that report. But I have no doubt in my mind, I did not have it then, and I have no doubt today, of the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. It may be that the circumstances may not be quite clear; it may be so.

In a matter of this kind, the only enquiry,

i.e. satisfactory enquiry that can be made is by
the Japanese Government. The matter is in Japan;
the whole thing is there. We cannot impose
ourselves or an enquiry committee on the Japanese
Government. Of course, if they choose to enquire,
we will very gladly co-operate and give such help
as we can. But we simply cannot enquire into
their territory, and more specially also, when
probably all the possible witnesses are either
Japanese Government officials or ixx others

connected with that Government.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that Government will welcome a proposal for an Indo-Japanese commission to enquire into this matter at official level or governmental level?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that the question of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is, I think, settled beyond doubt. There can be no enquiry about that. But as for the exact circumstances, possibly if there is an enquiry held, it may be that some additional facts may come to our notice. And as I said, the initiative must come from the Japanese Government in this matter. If it comes, naturally we shall gladly give them such help as we can.

Shri H.N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has told us he has no manner of doubt in his own mind about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Do we take it that this is based on a definite finding by Government in regard to the finality of the information? In that case, I want to know how is it that we are not taking steps to secure the expeditious return of the ashes, and also, apart from that, to do in this country certain jobs which we owe to the memory of the dead. I ask this question because this question of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose or otherwise has been contested, and xx the whole matter is hanging fire for a long time, but people's emotions require to be respected on this issue of the death of a verygreat man. And that is why I ask the Prime Minister to tell us what steps Government intend to take now that he is certain that Netaji Subhas . Chandra Bose is dead- in regard to the

perpetuation of his memory in this country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought that I had

answered this question already.

- Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Prime Minister has said that Government have not approached the Japanese Government or the management of the Menkoji temple, to bring those ashes to India in the absence of the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. May I know whether Government have approached that family or sought their permission to bring those ashes to India?
- Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not recently. But reference Shave been made in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the mext question.

Shri H N Mukerjee: rose---

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question already. I do not want to argue.

Shri H N Mukerjee: I have not got the answer. The
House has not got the answer. The country
has not got the answer. Let us have it.

Mr Speaker: Order, order. It is not a death debate
that is going on. The hon. Member will
realise that he is asking for information.
Even the long question \*\*\*\* Asking for information.

Even the long question \*\*\*\* Asking for information.

The hon. Member will
realise that he is asking for information.

Even the long question \*\*\* Asking for information.

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Even the long question \*\*\* Asking for information.

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MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

NEW DELHI.

18th October 1955.

3100T1955

My dear Ambassador,

I enclose copy of a minute recorded by the Prime Minister. in Calcutta, regarding the late Shri Subash Chandra Bose. We should be grateful if you would kindly let us know the result of your approach to the Japanese Government on the subject.

2. In addition to the three members of the Committee,
I am desired to suggest that your First Secretary might be
attached to the Committee for help and guidance.

Yours sincerely,

(T. N. Kaul)

Shri B. R. Sen, ICS.,

That Ambassador of India in Japan,
T O K Y O.

I had an interiew are AM plake blie 65 minutes I what well our from Fu said that well an engury simulter would be share that the litting have a maller of the said to said a small share offer had to ken to maller the Solving



(20)

### PRIME MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

I met Shri B. R. Sen, our Ambassador in Tokyo, in Calcutta this evening. I asked him to inform the Japanese Government informally that, in view of the great interest in India in regard to the circumstances of the death of Shri Subas Chandra Bose and in his ashes, it would be desirable to have some kind of an investigation in this matter so as to remove any doubts from people's minds about these circumstances. It is obvious that no such enquiry can take place without the consent, approval and cooperation of the Japanese Government. If they are agreeable, as we hope they will be, then we propose to send a team of three persons who will place themselves at the disposal of the Japanese Government and conduct an enquiry in Japan in cooperation with the Japanese Government. This is all that need be said to the Japanese Governmentaat this stage, and we should await their reply.

- 2. It is our intention to request Shri Amiya Bose, son of Shri Sarat Chandra Bose, and Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary and previously of the INA, to be two members of this team. The third should be an official either from the Government of India or the West Bengal Government.
- 3. The enquiry should be carried out without too much fuss or publicity. It should be largely confined to the circumstances of the death an as to whether the ashes at present in a Japanese temple are Shri SSubhas Chandra Bose's ashes.
- 4. It is possible that questions might arise about the so-called treasure of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. Some of the Indian merchants in Japan have raised this question from time to time. I do not think we should mix up this matter with the other enquiry. Indeed, it is very difficult to enquire into this treasure, and the only people who can perhaps throw some light are the Japanese or some of the close associates of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose. I had some kind of an enquiry made in Malaya some years ago. We recovered some gold. It seemed to me then that all the moneys with the India League had vanished because they were in Japanese currency which had no value left.
- Shri Subhas Chandra Bose when he died. Some small bit of it was sent to us. It consists of burnt pieces of jewellery etc. Their value is not great. I think these pieces etc. are with the External Affairs Ministry. I doubt very much if there is the slightest hope of our tracing any other treasure. In any event, the team we send should not go into that matter. If any facts come to our notice and the Japanese Government helps, we might take this up later.
- G. I told Shri B.R. Sen that if and when this team goes to Japan, our Embassy should help them in every way and should not keep aloof. Indeed, they should realise that this is an enquiry sponsored by Government.

7. Although I have spoken to Shri B.R. Sen on this subject, a formal letter should be sent to him also. Meanwhile, Dr. B.C. Roy might be good enough to inform Shri Amiya Bose and get his reactions.

Sd/- J. Nehru)

16.10.1955

Camp: Calcutta.

### OUTCOING

IMMEDIATE

SECUT SVERET

FROM

INDEMBASSY

TOKYO

TO

FOREIGN

NEW DELHI

D. C.O. NOV. 121230 D.C.O. Mov 121235.

NO. 107

Foreign Secretary from Ambassador (.)
Late Subhas Chandra Bose (.) Kaul's letter 2483NGO/55 October 18th (.) Please inform Prime
Minister that in accordance with his directive
I have discussed with Foreign Minister the proposal
to send Enquiry Committee to investigate into
the circumstances of death and the identity of the
ashes (.) Foreign Minister has consulted the
Cabinet and I have been informed that Japanese
Government accept the proposal fully and will be
glad to cooperate in every way (.)

Awaiting further instructions (.)

RET

(A.K.Dar)
12. 11. 55

P75-77/6

The Naigai Times, Jan. 7, 1956

India To Send Threstigation Group

To Japan For Chandra Bose's Death

His Death By Accident Claimed As

Fabed Story By An Indian in Japan

The Indian Government decided to send an investigation group to Japan toward Jan. 20th in order to clarify the cause of death of Chandra Bose, leader of Indian Interim Government and Commander of Indian People's Army. This action of the Indian Government was said to be attributable to the request of Mr.A.M.Nair. Indian, president of Nair & Co. in Japan.

About the cause of death of Mr. Bose there are same rumours, but Japan announced that Mr. Bose had died of burngresulting from an sirplane accident, which took place in Formesa on Aug. 18, 1945.

Besides, an urn containing the ashes, claimed to be those of Mr. Bose, has been kept at the Renkeji Temple, Suginami-ku, Tekya, since Sept. 45.

Mr. A.M. Wair, who had served for India's independent movement, comperating with Hr. Base until the time of the latter's death, claimed that the ashes placed at the Renkoji Temple were false.

Isst September the Jaranese Government, through the Foreign Office, expressed formally its desire to send back to India the askes of Mr. Bose kept at the Renkeji Temple, but the Indian Government did not welcome the proposal as there was almost nothing to testify to the truth of the askes. Indian newspapers also insisted that the matter should not be decided only through the one-sided announcement of Japanese side, and basides a lot of jewels carried by Mr. Bose, which had been denated by the Indians for the independent movement, were still missing.

Mr. A.M. Nair further insisted that the cause of death of Mr. Bese claimed to be due to an airplane accident was a faked story as there were left no articles of Mr. Bose, such as his shees, ring or wrist-watch. Besides, the jewels carried by him, valued at several ten billion yea, were wa missing, he said.

(1) to

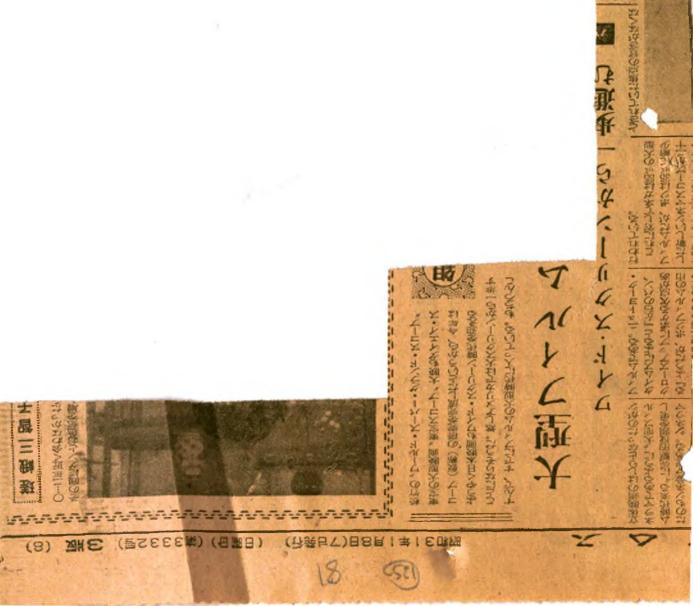
Mr. Mair added further that there were no unity of the talks made by the persons who claimed to have witnessed the plane accident in the airfield of Formesa.

Army Headquarters, revealed as follows:

"It was on Sept. 7th that the ashes of Mr. Bose and two oil boxes which contained his goods reached the Imperial Army Headquarters. I received them. On 8th I handed over all of them to Mr. Murty, senior officer of India Independent Leadque in Japan. Afterwards I was told by one of my fellow staff that the contents of his goods were gold barsand diamonds.

"At any rate it happened at such a time when some Generals committed suicide and General Tojo also attempted to commit suicide. So, we might have done some mistakes in dealing with the again above, though, I believe, we have done our best."

( Tr. K.Negami )



は確定がく発展が代わられた **国国**,为600万十分世纪王的汉约 調は提大人人口がかな製造技術を さらに当時大大管御二郎節八世書 MEET PERFEUTASON 一一大学和自己的基础的 たが国外一里の個目の記 成時間的 医三角 医三角 回其既在多国中的方式的机片。此 いたボースはは大火圏を負い首北 重解が難時間後緊落し、関チュー 八三十条一時台北京行場で日本軍 日本に帰った。後申二十年八月十 ス氏の明明マーマン大件をつれて パポスタンド、徳生子の当時のギー 実施は本事の中国が専門されませ 必然則をたて日本軍も同意したが ペンガルへ飛び数小規範を縁続す が祀ったシン世界一一でではシャ ボース、氏は縁後、同日の国际以所

### 方不明となっている。

親郷ボース氏死亡棋要 呼であり水平成山政に対ける最大 「「西根されたころで、地たもとし 10の計画は日内開発にの大学技事 当本大谷、小泉雅宗慈郎らかめる

とにかく原業大物の自然未活動が

ととなってポース国の発展、行 ったっ、後で同様を成立の語いた は例外した実行の行力を開発する 域の日本は他の選挙したイナに 子がけた他だからた。色の枝種で 高級幹部ムルティ氏に企業引渡し まちまちだが、これもあらてデッ 東京八年ナンド在日インド地が走場 行場での日東省のいうととが会話 のはれけ七日で気が多けとった。 対で、単皮があったいつらもま けていた指輪、時許などがある。



心に記載け

〈生物力行

EKUME טינשר וטיירו . 即連行 -- ス氏の

がこうなっておると手語られる。 ては最大の処暦をとったつものに

无大本當點單卷課 高原 侧圆 胡 贝 印

の文字は 調査 でいいて は 調査 でいる ※ってられしい。 路物という根 「三<sub>で</sub>門間の第万か 本の関係にい調査され がが私まとの過程を発

がなど割かになると考えている。

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だ出来はいていた難とか臭に に関の個門、海温が一つもない。

個用ものま石が始えている。ボー どっポース田が推行していた数十

# -ス氏の死因究明

死はデッチあげ むとがましのニュースになろう。

したがどの行方がきた例かにされ

東元寺住職望月清吳絳縣 終順の った。その時石油第二回が特込ま ナイル氏談目撃者の言はまちまち

すことになった。これはボース氏の陰の力となってボース氏 **査団を日本に採道、日本政府の協力を得てその呪門に乗り出** 終級直後の二十年人月十八日台北張行場で飛行機際落事故の とし、インド政府はこの資料調査のため本身二十日前後半 哲チャンドラ・ボース氏の死亡原因について不審な点がある ため死亡したと伝えられる当時インド仮政府首班国民軍司令 ス氏実発サラワド・チャンドラ・ボース氏ら三名からなる無

表している。しかもこのボース氏」じて正式にインド政府に対し選先 ため火傷を食い死亡したもの上発一昨年九月、日本政府は外務治を通 ポース低の死亡については事故死一の遺骨といわれるものが、現在東一寺に優勝されてるボース氏の遺骨 るかなど語説があるが、日本では「ル氏は「この遺縁は偽物である」 かまたは日本軍による謀殺か、或一京総邦区日蓮宗連光寺=住職澤月 いは存命してどとかへ亡命してい一端表師単に安置されているがナイ ものだと立能するものが一つもな ずまた印度国内各新眼も『一方的 を送りたいと申し入れたが、イン ド欧府は一この遺骨がボース氏の がボース氏の適骨と野定は田来は な日本側の発表により直ちにこれ いよして連合の引取らを飲迎せ 費にあてっため巨原の宝石を携行 へ亡命する計画をたて、その生活 い。しかもボース氏は終駆時日本 民は事故をを否定、との調査的 ろうが、印度三億七千万人の国 うち順彦によって真相が利るだ の方にあることは事実だ。その 要ありと認め会だけの資料が必 要はないといっていたものを必 ネール首相は、はじめ機会の必 資料だから現在機器田来ない。

終戦時台北飛行場で飛行機事故の

これによってボース氏死亡の資相が貯かにされると何時に当 光亡までインド独立運動を進めてきた東京中央区東銀座四の 問題をはらみ極めて注目される。 にある、ネール印度首用を動かしこの運びとなったものだが ニナイル順会社長印度人A・M・ナイル氏伝ごが国民の批論 も解明されるものとみられ、資金の結論は日、印両国の国際 時間氏が携えていた板十億円にのぼるといわれる窓石の行方

口億の宝石は何処 "遺骨は真ツ赤なニセもの

> 印度金国民は一日も早く高相の ものではない。いずれにしても

発表されるのを得っている」と



在りし日のボースにと選 光寺にある問題の遺貨

との開査はポース氏がどうなっ 果を覚を握くして持っている。 氏が和されたと断定されても和 ているかという印度国現の世界 に答えるもので、たとえボー

遺品は引渡した

印度人と言、四十名位の日本人が一だったそうだ。 骨を預かってくれ」と五十名位の た。あさで聞いたが中母は空石類 年の九月十四日前ぶれもなく「遺」れたがこれは印度人が舞ち帰っ 持ってきたのがポース氏の遺骨だ 宝った方は初の様をない」と や歯であった。ボース氏の死亡と 出したもので、いれば印度人の血 金として印度の民がボース氏へ供 ていない。この宝石は印度製立要 ナイル氏はその間食団投票につ 一面の調査団派者となった。

THE GAIMUSHO

3.2.5

No.24/A4

#### NOTE VERBALE

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs presents
its compliments to the Embassy of India in Japan,
and has the honour to enclose herewith a report,
prepared by the Ministry, on the cause of death
and other matters related to the late Subhas Chandra
Bose for the latter's information.

Tokyo, January 31, 1956.

4

外游省は、在本邦インド大使館に敬意を表するとともに、同省で 調成した故スパス・チャンドラ・ボース氏の死因等に関する報告書 を御姿考までに別派のとおり送付するの光栄を有する。 品 告 三 十 一 年 一 年 三 十 一 日









## Investigation on the cause of death and other matters of the late Subhas Chandra Bose.

Regarding the cause of death of the late Subhas Chandra Bose and articles left by him, inquiries were made of the following persons who are considered to have had some relations with the matter.

| Name             | Occupation at that time   |
|------------------|---|
| Mr. T. Hachiya   | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister<br>Plenipotentiary to Provisional<br>Government of Free India. |
| Mr. S. Nonogaki  | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Air Forces in Java.                               |
| Mr. T. Yoshimi   | Surgeon Captain, Head, Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.                                   |
| Mr. T. Tsuruta   | Army surgeon of the above Hospital.   |
| Mr. K. Arai      | Captain, Headquarters, Tsukasa Air<br>Corps.  |
| Mr. M. Takakura  | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Imperial Headquarters.  |
| Mr. M. Shibuya   | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa.                           |
| Mr. T. Sakai     | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Army Forces in Burma.                             |
| Mr. K. Sakai     | Major, Battalien Commander, Taipei<br>Military Air Port.  |
| Mr. M. Kinoshita | Major, Imperial Headquarters.   |
| Mr. M. Nakamura  | Captain, Taipei Military Air Port.  |
| Mr. H. Hasegawa  | Sublicutement, Imperial Headquarters.   |
| Mr. T. Hayashida | Sublicatement, Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa.  |

2-86

### An outline of the result of the investigations is as follows:

#### 1. Movements of Mr. Bose

| August 17, | 8.a.m.    | left Bangkok       |
|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Ħ          | 11 a.m.   | arrived at Saigon  |
| 11         | 5 p.m.    | left Saigon        |
| 11         | 7:30 p.m. | arrived at Tourane |
| August 18, | 7 a.m.    | left Tourane       |
| 11         | 0.30 p.m. | arrived at Taipei  |
| Ħ          | 1.50 p.m. | left Taipei        |

Immediately after taking off, the airplane in which he rode fell to the ground, and he was wounded.

August 18, about 3.00 p.m. he entered the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.

7.00 p.m. he died.

August 22, he was cremated (at the Taipei Municipal crematorium)

August 23, his funeral coremony was held
(at the Taipei NishiHonganji Temple)

Mr. Bose, accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, left Saigon on August 17 on board a liaison airplane (heavy bomber, twine-engined, Type II remodelled 97), and arrived at Taipei air-port a little past noon on the next day.

The airplane, first scheduled to land at Heito air port, Taiwan (Formosa), changed the plan on the way for flying to Taipei directly, as both the weather and engines had been found to be in good condition, and extended its flight to Taipei without any notice there beforehand.



The airplane left Taipei air-port before 2 p.m. after refueling and lunching.

At the moment when the pitch of the propellers was changed after the plane had taken off and risen about 20 metres above the ground, one petal of the three-petaled propeller of the left wing was suddenly broken, and the engine fell off. The airplane, subsequently unbalanced, crashed into ballast piles, beside the strip of the air-port, for repairing bombed holes (Reference: Annex I), and was wrapped in flames in a moment.

Immediately after the plane's fall, the passengers on board escaped from it, but, as the persons in the front deck (Reference: Annex II) were soaked with gasoline in auxiliary tanks all over their bodies, they suffered serious burns; Lieut.-General Shidei and other two men died within the plane.

Mr. Bose, wrapped up in flames, got off the plane; Adjutant Rahmin and other passengers exerted themselves to take his clothes off, but as his thick sweater for cold weather was permeated with gasoline, his whole body was seriously wounded by burns.

Mr. Bose, wholly unclothed, was sent to the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, Staff-Officer Nonogaki, and other persons. He was diagnosed by the Head of the Hospital Yoshimi, and Military-Surgeon Tsuruta (surgical treatment was mainly done by Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, a surgical expert).

At the commencement of the treatment, Mr. Bose said that other persons might as well be treated first and he would be treated last, but the treatment was commenced with him.

## -4- 87

His conditions: His whole body suffered serious burns 2° and 3°

(2° = dropsical swellings appear on the skin;

3° = skin is carbonised), and had a colour of oxidized silver caused from burns and sores.

His face unusually swellen, but his consciousness was clear.

A considerable quantity of Ringer's solution was instantly injected; wounds and burns were treated; and after the injections of Sulfa-drugs, he was swathed from top to toe, and brought to a sick-room. (Reference: Annex III).

Mr. Bose, thinking he could not live, asked Military-Sargeon

Tsuruta to attend on him all night, so Tsuruta continued to sit beside

the sick-bed.

Until about 7 p.m. he kept clear consciousness, and had talks with Adjutant Rahmin, but suddenly his consciousness was lost, and his heart ceased to move. In spite of several injections of heart stimulant and artificial appiration, he could not revive.

By his side were Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, Colonel Rahmin,
Interpreter Nakamura and a gendarme (as a guard) at the moment of his
death. (Reference: Annex IV)

- 2. Disposition of his remains and articles left by him.
  - (1) Major Sakai, Ex-Battalion Commander of Taipei Airport, ordered 20 odd soldiers under his command and gendarmes to collect baggage of the passengers of the wrecked plane on the afternoon of August 18.

At this search, things considered to have belonged to Mr. Bose were put into a 18-litre's petroleum can, which was sealed in the presence of the commander and gendarme on duty and brought to the Taiwan (Formosa) Army Headquarters.

(2) At the Headquarters, Lieut.-Colonel Shibuya, an aerial chief, received it and put it in a wooden box.

The box was sealed once again and kept safely, and was sent, together with Mr. Bose's remains, to Tokyo under the care of Adjutant Rahmin and Lieut.-Colonel Sakai, ex-staff officer of the Army in Burma district, who left Taipei on September 5.

(3) As Colonel Rahmin and Lieut.-Colonel Sakai were somewhat disabled due to wounds, the custody of the box was entrusted to Sublicutement Hayashida, a fellow-traveller, on the way.

After arriving at Fukuoka, Lieut.-Colonel Sakai took charge of the transport of the box under the guard of three soldiers dispatched from the Army of the Western District.

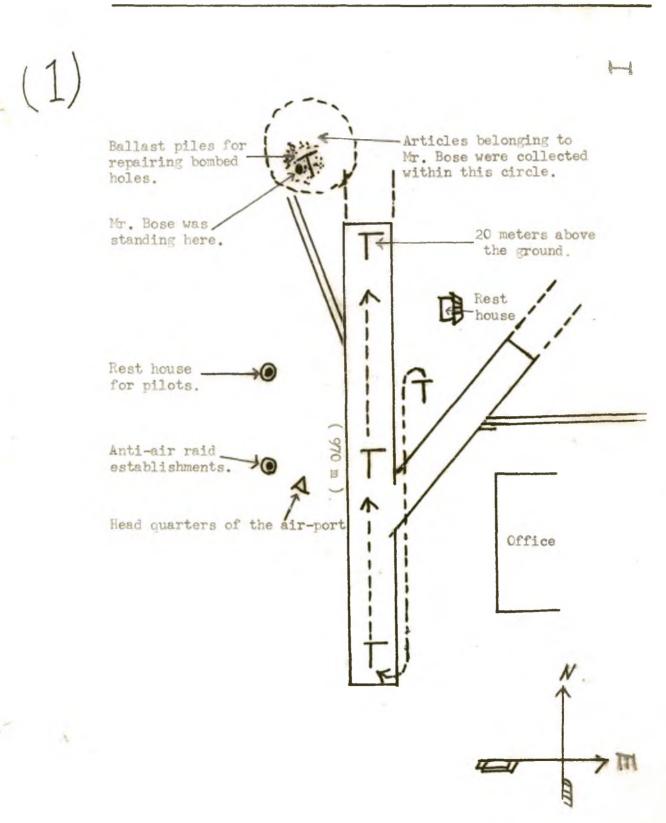
The group went up to Tokyo by train, and on September 7, 11:00 p.m. the box was handed to Major Kinoshita, commanding officer of the week, Imperial Headquarters.

(4) The box was transferred to Lieut.-Colonel Takakara, staff-officer, Imperial Headquarters, about 8 a.m. on the following day.

(5) The remains of Mr. Bose were handed to Mr. Ayyar, and the articles left by Mr. Bose to Mr. Murti, respectively, from Lieut.-Colonel Takakura a few minutes past noon on the same day at the entrance of the Imperial Headquarters.

It is additionally stated that, according to the man who then commanded his subordinates at the air-port in collecting the articles, the can was 90 per cent filled, the contents of which were decoration-like metals, chain-like metals, ring-like metals and spurs, but, as those things had been burnt at the accident, none of them were clearly identified.

Other than the personnel working at the air-port at that time, no one knew anything about the contents, because the box was strictly sealed.



Crow (equipment)

Coor, died on the spot

Mijor Pakigawa (chap pilot), died on the spot dient - General Stides, died on the spot

auxiliary tanks

Dorsal turet

Lieut- Colonel Sakai

- Capitain arai

adjutant Rahmin - Major Takahashi lient- Colonal Nonogaki (Read of The plane)

Mr. Bose

major Komo (pilot)

Warrant - office Aoyagi (assistant pilot)

Radiooperator

Propella caused the assident



世 辞 人 一 同 光 幸 總 《 《 张 李 觀 月 教 縣

蓮光寺住職 墜 月 教東京都杉並區高円寺二丁目一三〇行地

能暑の険 尊堂愈と即腹り之段變質申上げます 陳者昭和二十年へ 月十八日インド獨立の志士チャンドラボース氏は異郷に 不愿の死を遂げられ 佛縁により當寺に聖雄ポース氏の 遺骨を護持して参りました 顧寒十年種々の事情のため その愛を慰める方法も講ぜられま住職期りの志にて私か にこれをお守りして居ります この様な事情にありますが ことは決して数人の遺憾に報ゆる道ではなく一宗教へと して忍び維く日夜ご痛に堪えない次芽であります 左記により随靈祭を行うことになりましたので御光路の 察を賜はり改く此段神祭内申上げます 政一具

建光寺住職 第五 日 改東京都行並原南円寺二丁目一三〇番地

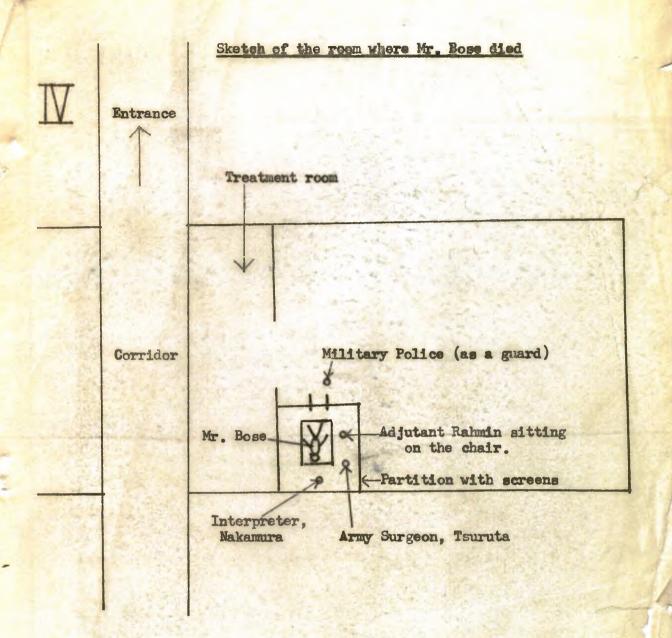
場所 於途區 蓮 光 寺 (南《丁丁右側目 府 昭和三十年九月十八日 (日) 午后三時

左記

昭和三十年九月一日

Surgeon of the arony Hospill. according to the minery of Mr. Towneda, the - drowy This shill was drawn on vecentres 13, 1-5. Keen when My, Bore was tern in hid agustant Rahmen received received treatment.

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(This sketch was drawn according to the memory of Mr. Tsuruta)

TOP SECRET D. O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I

February 6, 1956.

My dear Dutt,

I enclose a Note Verbale which I have received from the Gaimusho on the circumstances of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose. I understand that this material has been collected by the Gaimusho in preparation for the visit of our Investigation Committee and at this stage this material is intended only for our information at the Embassy. However, I feel that the material should also be brought to your notice for your official information. We shall place this material before the Investigation Committee when they arrive in Tokyo.

2. It will be seen that the Note clearly mentions the presence of Colonel Rahman "at the moment of his death". Annexure IV gives the sketch of the room where Subhas Bose died and where Colonel Rahman was seated at the time of his death. I am, however, told that Rahman, in a statement made in Calcutta recently, denied having seen Subhas Bose's dead body. I doubt the correctness of this report as, I believe, Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on Subhas Bose's death was based on the testimony of Rahman that he was present when Subhas Bose died. In any case, you might have this report of Rahman's statement verified. If Rahman now really denies having been present at the time of the death of Subhas Bose, then the correctness of the Japanese report on the whole matter will be open to grave doubt and criticism. In this connection, you might also consider whether the Committee should examine Rahman before they leave India.

3. I saw a press telegram the other day mentioning that the Investigation Committee will come here in March. I suggest that they might arrive here at the end of March when I shall have returned from the New Delhi Conference.

Yours sincerely.

(B. R. Sen)

Shri S. Dutt, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Enclosures:



## Investigation on the cause of death and other matters of the late Subhas Chandra Bose.

Regarding the cause of death of the late Subhas Chandra
Bose and articles left by him, inquiries were made of the
following persons who are considered to have had some relations
with the matter.

| Name               | Occupation at that time   |
|--------------------|---|
| Mr. T. Hachiya     | Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Provisional Government of Free India. |
| √ Mr. S. Nonogaki  | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Air Forces in Java.                         |
| Mr. T. Yoshimi     | Surgeon Captain, Head, Nammon<br>Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.                          |
| - Mr. T. Tsuruta   | Army surgeon of the above Hospital.   |
| √Mr. K. Arai       | Captain, Headquarters, Tsukasa<br>Air Corps.  |
| Mr. M. Takakura    | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Imperial Headquarters.                                    |
| _ Mr. M. Shibuya   | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa                      |
| √ Mr. T. Sakai     | LieutColonel, Staff Officer,<br>Headquarters, Army Forces in Burma.                       |
| Mr. K. Sakai       | Mejor, Battalion Commander,<br>Taipei Military Air Port.                                  |
| - Mr. M. Kinoshita | Major, Imperial Headquarters.   |

\_ Mr. M. Nakamura

Captain, Taipei Military Air Port.

Mr. H. Hasegawa

Sublicutement, Imperial Headquarters.

Mr. T. Hayashida

Sublicutement, Headquarters, Army Forces in Formosa.

An outline of the result of the investigations is as follows:

#### 1. Movements of Mr. Bose

left Bangkok 8 a,m. August 17, arrived at Saigon ll a.m. left Saigon 5 p.m. 7:30 p.m. arrived at Tourane 7 a.m. left Tourane August 18, 11 arrived at Taipei 0,30 p.m. 1.50 p.m. left Taipei

Immediately after taking off, the airplane in which he rode fell to the ground, and he was wounded.

August 18, about 3.00 p.m. he entered the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital.

7.00 p.m. he died.

August 22, he was cremated (at the Taipei Municipal crematorium)

August 23, his funeral ceremony was held
(at the Taipei NishiHonganji Temple)

Mr. Bose, accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, left Saigon on August 17 on board a liaison airplane (heavy bomber, twine-engined, Type II remodelled 97), and arrived at Taipei air -port a little past noon on the next day.

The airplane, first scheduled to land at Heito air-port,
Taiwan (Formosa), changed the plan on the way for flying to
Taipei directly, as both the weather and engines had been found
to be in good condition, and extended its flight to Taipei without any notice there beforehand.

The airplane left Taipei air-port before 2 p.m. after refueling and lunching.

At the moment when the pitch of the propellers was changed after the plane had taken off and risen about 20 metres above the ground, one petal of the three-petaled propeller of the left wing was suddenly broken, and the engine fell off. The airplane, subsequently unbalanced, crashed into ballast piles, beside the strip of the air-port, for repairing bombed holes (Reference: Annex I), and was wrapped in flames in a moment.

Immediately after the plane's fall, the passengers on board escaped from it, but, as the persons in the front deck (Reference: Annex II) were soaked with gasoline in auxiliary tanks all over their bodies, they suffered serious burns; Lieut.-General Shidei and other two men died within the plane.

Mr. Bose, wrapped up in flames, got off the plane; Adjutant Rahmin and other passengers exerted themselves to take his clothes off, but as his thick sweater for cold weather was permeated with gasoline, his whole body was seriously wounded by burns.

Mr. Bose, wholly unclothed, was sent to the Nanmon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital accompanied by Adjutant Rahmin, Staff-Officer Nonogaki, and other persons. He was diagnosed by the Head of the Hospital Yoshimi, and Military-Surgeon Tsuruta (surgical treatment was mainly done by Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, a surgical expert).

At the commencement of the treatment, Mr. Bose said that other persons might as well be treated first and he would be treated last, but the treatment was commenced with him.

His conditions: His whole body suffered serious burns 2° and 3° (2° = dropsical swellings appear on the skin; 3° = skin is carbonized), and had a colour of oxidized silver caused from burns and sores. His face unusually swellen, but his consciousness was clear.

A considerable quantity of Ringer's solution was instantly injected; wounds and burns were treated; and after the injections of Sulfa-drugs, he was swathed from top to toe, and brought to a sick-room. (Reference: Annex III).

Mr. Bose, thinking he could not live, asked Military-Surgeon Tsuruta to attend on him all night, so Tsuruta continued to sit beside the sick-bed.

Until about 7 p.m. he kept clear consciousness, and had talks with Adjutant Rahmin, but suddenly his consciousness was lost, and his heart ceased to move. In spite of several injections of heart stimulant and artificial aspiration, he could not revive.

By his side were Military-Surgeon Tsuruta, Colonel Rahmin, Interpreter Nakamura and a gendarme (as a guard) at the moment of his death. (Reference: Annex IV)

- 2. Disposition of his remains and articles left by him.
- (1) Mijor Sakai, Ex-Battalion Commander of Taipei Air-port, ordered 20 odd soldiers under his command and gendarmes to collect baggage of the passengers of the wrecked plane on the afternoon of August 18.

At this search, things considered to have belonged to Mr. Bose were put into a 18-litre's petroleum can, which was sealed in the presence of the commander and gendarme on duty and brought to the Taiwan (Formosa) Army Headquarters.

(2) At the Headquarters, Lieut.-Colonel Shibuya, an aerial chief, received it and put it in a wooden box.

The box was sealed once again and kept cafely, and was sent, together with Mr. Bose's remains, to Tokyo under the care of Adjutant Rahmin and Lieut.-Colonel Sakai, ex-staff officer of the Army in Burma district, who left Taipei on September 5.

(3) As Colonel Rahmin and Lieut.-Colonel Sakai were somewhat disabled due to wounds, the custody of the box was entrusted to Sublicutement Hayashida, a fellow-traveller, on the way.

After arriving at Fukuoka, Lieut.-Colonel Sakai took charge of the transport of the box under the guard of three soldiers dispatched from the Army of the Western District.

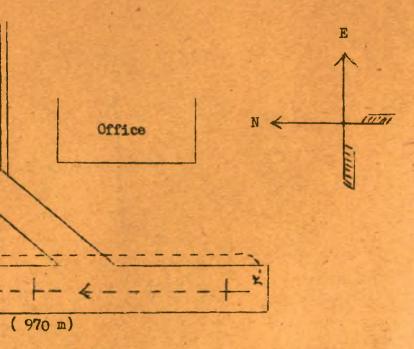
The group went up to Tokyo by train, and on September 7, 11:00 p.m. the box was handed to Major Kinoshita, commanding officer of the week, Imperial Headquarters.

- (4) The box was transferred to Lieut.-Colonel Takakura, staff-officer, Imperial Headquarters, about 8 a.m. on the following day.
- (5) The remains of Mr. Bose were handed to Mr. Ayyar, and the articles left by Mr. Bose to Mr. Murti, respectively, from Lieut.-Colonel Takakura a few minutes past noon on the same day at the entrance of the Imperial Headquarters.

It is additionally stated that, according to the man who then commanded his subordinates at the air-port in collecting the articles, the can was 90 per cent filled, the contents of which were decoration-like metals, chain-like metals, ring-like metals and spurs, but, as those things had been burnt at the accident, none of them were clearly identified.

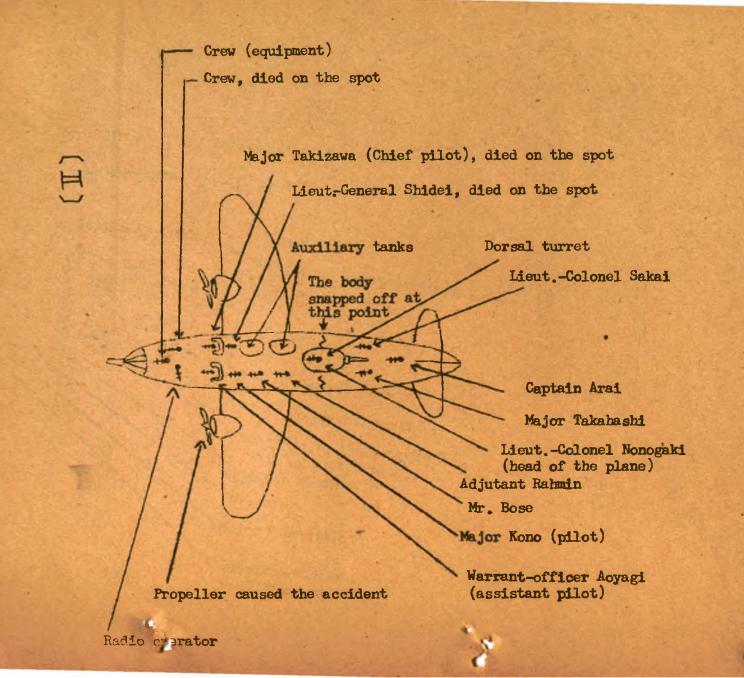
Other than the personnel working at the air-port at that time, no one knew anything about the contents, because the box was strictly sealed.

Sketch-map of the Air Port.



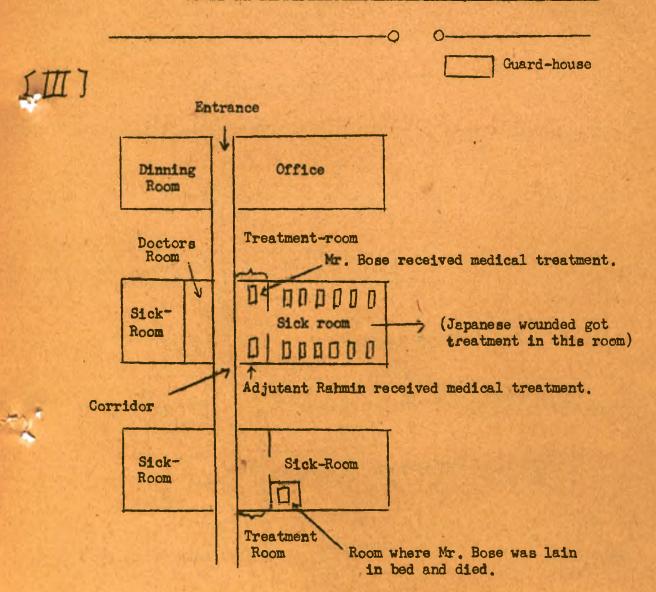
V = Headquarters of the air-port

Anti-eir raid establishments



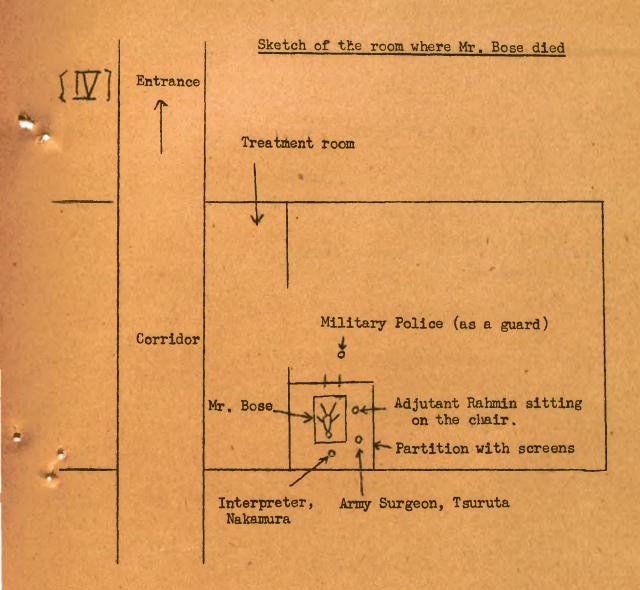
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# Sketch of the Nammon Branch of Taipei Army Hospital



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(This sketch was drawn on December 13, 1955, according to the memory of Mr. Tsuruta, then Army Surgeon of the Army Hospital.)



(This sketch was drawn according to the memory of Mr. Tsuruta)

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

No.FS/ \SC

February 11, 1956.

My dear Sen,

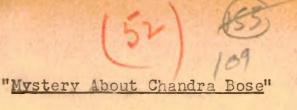
Please refer to your demi-official letter
No.F.5(1)-NGO-I of February 6. We have read the Note
Verbale, received from the Japanese Foreign Office, with
interest. We also note that you will place the material
before the Investigation Committee when it arrives in
Tokyo. In the meantime we shall let the Committee have
a preliminary look at this material before they leave
India.

- 2. It does not look that the Committee will be able to leave India before early April. R.K. Mitra, who was to be a Member of the Committee, has recently joined as Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust and will no longer be available. We are trying to get Sankar Moitra, at present Chief Commissioner, Andamans, to take his place.
- We have noted the suggestion in paragraph 2 of your letter.

Yours sincerely,

(S. DUTT)
Foreign Secretary.

Shri B.R. Sen, Ambassador of India, Tokyo.



By Masaaki Tanaka, director of the Indo-Japanese Friendship Association.

(Published in the Nihon Shuho, a weekly news magazine, January 25th issue)

The rumour is still current in India that Subas Chandra Bose, the Indian independence movement leader who headed the Indian National Army in the World War II is still alive dispite the generally accepted story that he is dead in an air crash in Taipeh Airfield on August 18, 1945. This has resulted in the despatching by the Indian Government of an inquiry mission to Japan. In these circumstances it may be helpful that the general public be enlightened on this, controversial issue is casting 'a dark shadow' on the diplomatic relation between India and Japan. - Ed.

#### "Don't speak about Bose"

The rumour is persistent and deep-rooted among people in India to the effect that Chandra Bose is still alive despite the generally accepted story in Japan that he was killed in an air accident in Taipeh on August 18, 1945, following close to the termination of the World War II. At the time of his death, his status known to us was chief of State the Provisional Government of India and Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army.

To clarify his death the Government of India has recently decided to send to Japan a three-member inquiry mission including a younger brother of Netaji. They are reported to arrive in Japan on and ground January 20. The Japanese Government is expected to give assistance to the Indian inquiry mission in regard to this matter. I presume the public opinion in India reluctant to accept the Bose death as true has at last moved the Indian Government to take this step.

One complex element in this matter is the missing jewels estimated variously in terms of billions of yen which are told to have been collected from Indian people for the Bose's chest for Indian independence movement and the whereabouts of which still remain in enigma since the death of Bose.

The jewels were reportedly contained in two suit cases which were being carried by Bose when he met the mishap. It is assumed that clarification of this missing treasure may pose one knotty problem in connection with the coming inquiry.

In the circumstances that Bose is believed still alive and he retains a wide popularity among Indians looked upon as a national hero, the result of the inquiry mission would be accepted with much sensation in India. So much so important is the forthcoming inquiry particularly in respect of its possible bearings on the relations between Japan and India, the Japanese Government can hardly remain aloof to it.

For these ten years, the Gaimusho, it seems has remained non-committal to this issue and has avoided to touch it as a knotty issue. When Mr. Yasaburo Shimonaka, president of the Indo-Japanese Friendship Association visited India last year, he was reportedly warned by Japanese Ambassador Nishiyama not to touch the Bose question under any circumstances. Both Ambassador Nishiyama and his successor Yoshizawa reportedly refrained from making any comment on Bose when questioned about him at the press conference held following the latter's presentation of the credentials. Such an attitude of Japanese official circles, it is assumed, only served to increase suspicion about Bose's whereabouts among Indian people, to the detriment of good relations between the two countries.

Japanese assistance to Chandra Bose's independence movement is a well-known fact among Indians and there is little of the sincerity of Japanese towards the success of his movement. In this picture it is indeed deplorable to know that suspicion exists among Indians about the death of Chandra Bose.

In this situation it would be most advisable both for the Japanese Government and those who used to be connected with Bose to extend their cooperation to the work of the forthcoming Indian inquiry mission to furnish any information which may be helpful to them.

At this jucture I should warn the Japanese press particularly not to seek sensationalism from this issue just on the score of the missing jewels. An approach to this issue should be objective and no personal prejudice should come in the picture to complicate the issue.

Every year on January 22 the birthday of Netaji is still widely observed in India. In Calcutta, the native place of Netaji, the flag of the Indian National Army which he used to lead, are seen hoisted at every housetop and citizens parade in the streets carrying placards with enlarged photos of Chandra Bose, shouting "Jai Netaji ki". Even children and women participate in the celebrations putting on their sunday clothes. The whole city joins to celebrate the birthday of their most beloved leader with all pomps and fanfares. When the time traditionally believed as the moment of his birth comes, the whole city resounds in a chorus of "Long Live Netaji."

Those in India who believe that Bose is still alive are found not only among those illiterate masses but also among leading journalists and intellectuals. For instance, N.D. Mujumdar, a former Minister of Bengal State, once wrote in the Hindu that he has evidence which tells Bose is alive. Commentator Mohit Mitra said that Bose is alive somewhere just for the sake of the people he loves. V.H. Kamath said, "I have never seen such a great leader as Netaji who enjoyed so much affection among the Indian people.)

He is now out of our sight but I have no doubt that he is still alive somewhere. S. Harekrushna Mehtab even went so far as to say, "We strongly protest those who accept his death as a fait-accompli. We observe the Netaji's birthday in a big manner by way of our protest to such a belief."

Ten years after the end of the World War II respect for Chandra Bose is still high among Indian masses. The popularity of Bose \*\*\*sting\* in India was attested by two Diet members, D. Takaoka and S. Katsumata who visited India last year. They said whenever they referred to Chandra Bose in their public speeches in India, the audience reacted with a thunderous applause. The Japanese Diet members were puzzled when they were asked so many questions about Bose by the people who still believe Bose is alive. It is even said that a Japanese visitor was beaten up by infuriated Bengalese youths when he casually told them Bose is already dead.

#### Three Reasons why Endians Believe that Bose is still alive

Regarding the undying belief among Indian people that Bose is alive, we may think of three background reasons.

The first is that the circumstances commonly given as relating to his death and the burrial of his ashes at a temple in Tokyo (Renkoji Temple), still fail to convince many of Indians due to some ambiguities. Arm. Nair an Indian resident in Tokyo is one of those who are sceptical about his death.story. He points that stories given as eye-witnessess' accounts are not identical. It is thought strange that Col. Habi-Brahman, Bose's aide, boarding in the same plane with Bose sustained only minor injuries on his hands. It is also said that he did not to try to identify the face of the burned body of Bose removing the white sheet which covered the body. His activities after returning home invited some suspicions. It is also said that he did not show the body of Bose to Deputy Commander Ayres who came to Taipeh on the following day of the accident. And it was also felt strange that no evidence of Bose's personal properties believedly existed was preserved.

According to penerally circulated story, the ashes and the jewels were passed on in the following manner. The ashes as well at the suit cases containing jewel handed over to Major Kinoshita of the General Headquarters by Lt. Col. Sakai and

Lieut, Hayashida who flew to Japan. These were again passed on to Lt. Col. Morio Takakura, chief of the 8th Section, 2nd Department, General Headquarters. It was September 7. On the following day or September 8, 1945, that these were personally handed over to Murti and two other Indians. Murti was the leader of the Tokyo Chapter of the Indian Independence League in Japan and at that time. But trouble is that there is no material evidence to show this and no receipts to confirm the dates of deliveries.

Murti brothers later bought two sedans and were seen riding about in them, seemingly leading quite a luxurious life. Later they were caught for illegal dealings in U.S. dollars. They are now back in India. In order to probe into the missing jewels, interogation of Murti would be absolutely required. In this connexion Lt. Col. Takakura admits, "We thought we had taken best measures as in our power in those turbulant days following the suicides, one by one of Army leaders, but since things have now turned out like this, it may be said that we should have been even more careful." (Mippon Times, Jan. 8) There exist no photographic records, receipts or any others material evidences regarding these circumstances.

#### Bose makes Nehru Busy

The second reason why the "Bose-alive" story is so persistent is ascribed to the deep respect for Bose among Indias. For them, Bose is a demi-God. His spectacular exodus from India to Berlin and then his dramatic trip from Berlin to Tokyo in the World War II and his superior leadership of the Indian Independence Army up against the Anglo-Indian troops on the Burmese front firmly caught the minds of Indian masses so strong we that they have become to look upon him as a savior of their nation. They expect the appear any critical moment of the country contains.

The third reason is related with the Indian Communist Party. The Communists in an attempt to undermine the strong popularity of Nehru by hooks and crooks may have strived to exploit the popularity of Ghandra Bose and fanned up the popular rumour about Bose.

The land\*lide victory of a young Communist leader in the Calcutta by-election last year defeating Dr. R.B. Pal, L. celebrated jurist of international fame, seemed to have resulted because of a story that Dr. Pel compromised with Nehru in pre-election promises. In Calcutta, the native place of Bose, the Communist propaganda that Dr. Pal with Nehru betrayed them in shaking hands with Nehru worked successfully to upset the moters support in favour of the young Communist leader.

Meantime it may be assumed that there exists dissatisfactetion among the former men and officers of the Indian National Army with the "cold treatment" they are receiving under the Congress regime and these people may be naturally hoping to see Bose again.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible to think that Nehru thought it inadvisable to let the thing go at it stands and has decided to send an inquiry mission to Japan.

The Air Crash in Taipel Airfield

Summing up the press reports, the circumstances of the accidental death of Bose stand as follows:

It was August 17, 1945, two days after the Emperor's broadcast announcing capitualtion of Japan that Chandra Bose accompanied by his aide Col. Habi-Brahman left the Saigon airport. The plane was a transport of KG-III type remodelled from a 97-2 Army heavy bomber. Boarding the plane were Lt. Gen. Tsunamasa Yotsuide, who was on transfer from Burma to Manchuria as deputy-chief of staff of the Kwantung Army, Lt. Col. Nonogaki (pilot), Lt. Col. Sakai, Major Takahashi, Major Kono, Major Takizawa, Lieutenant Arai, Warrant Officer Aoyagi

(co-pilot) and four other members of the crew.

The plane left Turan (Cochin-China) on the following dawn heading for Taipeh. The plane reached Taipeh airfield at noon. They took lunch there while the plane was being refueled. At 2 P.M. it started for the Gannosu airfield in Kyushu. The plane taxied the runway without hitch and took to the air. In the matter of 20 seconds or so, the plane lost balance and suddenly nose-dived into the ground. The propellor on the left wing had here gone. The plane was instantly entrapped in flames as leaking fuel caught fire. Lt. Gen. Yotsuide, Major Takizawa and a non-commissioned officer were killed instantly. Others sustaining burning however, managed to crawl out of the wreckage.

Bose suffered serious burning all over his body. He was taken to the Army Hospital by an ambulance for first aid treatment. About 30 surgeons attended the injured members. All possible medical treatments was administered.

Surgeon Captan Yoshimi treated Bose whose hairs were all burnt. His face was swollen with burns. There was not in tingle spot on this body which was left inburned. His closes were of course burnt to shreds. It was diagnosed as third degree burning. So there was little hope for his survival. Captain Yoshimi announced that Bose might not live beyond that midnight. Habi-Pahaman and Lt. Col. Nonogami were informed about the condition of Bose. Blood transfusions, saline and camphor injections, and all possible medical treatments were administered in an desperate effort to save the life of the great Indian leader against the hopeless chance of his survival. It was 40 minutes past that midnight that the heart of the great man ceased to beat, drawing a curtain on the dramatic life of the beloved leader of India.

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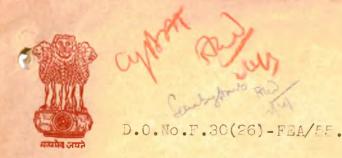
# Bose Claimed Alive in China

AFP
CALCUTTA, Feb. 23—Subhas
Chandra Bose, India's wartime
anti-allied leader, is alive and is
forming an "Asian liberation
army" wing in Sinkiang Pro
vince under the protection of
the Chinese Communist authorities, one of Mr. Bose's
ileutenants stated in Calcutta
vesterday. yesterday.

yesterday.

Mr. Bose's lieutenant, M. L. Thevar, deputy chairman of the "Forward Block Party" (founded by Mr. Bose) said he had met Mr. Bose during a visit to Burma.

He said the China-formed "Asian Liberation Army" was intended to free India from "Anglo-American domination." He said he had been in contact with Mr. Bose for the last seven years.



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FORYO

IMMEDIATE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI

(53)

Dated the 19th March'56.

135

Dear Mr. Dar,

A Committee of three persons appointed by the Government of India to investigate into the circumstances leading to the death of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose will be visiting Japan next month. The Committee will consist of Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and formerly Major-General in the Indian National Army, as Chairman, Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose, brother of Netaji Bose and Mr. S.N. Maitra, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Andamans, as members

The Committee will start functioning in Delhi with effect from the 29th March, 1956, and after a brief stay for a week or so in Delhi will proceed to Bangkok first, towards the end of the first week or beginning of the second week of April. From there it will go to Saigon and then reach Tokyo for completion of its investigation. We shall let you know the tidade date of their arrival there as soon as we are aware of it.

We shall be grateful if you will kindly make necessary arrangements for their accommodation at Tokyo and extend all assistance and facilities on their arrival there.

This letter is intended to give you only an advance intimation about their impending visit and further communication regarding their programme will follow as early as possible.

Yours sincerely,

(R.S. Chavan)

Mr. A.K. Dar, I.F.S., First Secretary, Embassy of India, Tokyo.

Copy of letter dated 2nd April, 1956, from Shri Suresh C. Bose, 62, Pataudi House, New Delhi, addressed to the Prime Minister. As a member of of "Netaji Enquiry Committee", I think the following itams mentioned in brief among others need clarification: -1. Terms of Reference. The External Affairs Department in their letter dated 3.2.56 to me have mentioned "--- circumstances of the disappearance of --- " whereas the same department in their letter dated 16-3-56 to me have stated "--- circumstanfes of the death of ---". 2. As regards the manner in which the enquiry would be made, I asked Shri Shah Nawaz Khan yesterday as to whether the enquiry should be open to the public or to the press or to both or whether it would be held in Camera. He replied that all Government of India enquiries are done secretly and only reports are made public. 3. Whether the itinerary of the Enquiry Committee" will be decided by any party other than the Committee itself or by the Committee alone and which may be added, omitted or altered in accordance with the requirements suggested as the investigation proceeds. 4. Whether with regard to witnesses, documents, papers etc. necessary to be exmained or inspected, the procedure mentioned in item No. 3 above will be followed or not. 5. With due respect to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, I am of opinion that as this enquiry is more or less of a judicial nature and not appertaining to military matters, his position in the Committee as Chairman is not appropriate and because he does not appear to be in possession of much additional information, which would be helpful to the Committee regarding the places to be visited by us or regarding the subject matter of this enquiry. 6. It is considered important by me on behalf of

the Committee to know whether the name Netaji Subhas
Chandra was and still is in the list of War Criminals
drawn up by America and her allies. If his name still
exists and if they request the Government of India to
hand him over to them, if he be found on Indian soil,
for being tried as a War Criminal, whether this
Government will have the option of handing or not handing
him over to them for the aforesaid purpose.

7. As I considered this Enquiry to be very important one and as it will be of great concern to millions of persons throughout the world, it requires mature deliberation and sound judgement. As such, it is my humble opinion that Dr. Radha Binode Pal be requested and persuaded to join the Committee & to lead it.

120

The terms of reference of the Committee are to enquire into and to report to the Government of India on the circumstantes concerning the departure of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Bangkok about the 16th August, 1945, his alleged death as a result of an aircraft accident and subsequent developments connected therewith.

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TELEGRAM:

RESTRICTED.

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FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.



C.S. No.47

MMEDIATE

D. T. O. APR 12 NIL. D. T. R. APR 130930.

IMMEDIATE

No.29317

No. St

Netaji Enquiry Committee would require services of one india based Stenographer at Tokyo. Request one Embassy Stenographer may be released and local man employed for Embassy work. Telegraph concurrence and cost of local recruit for one month.

Ambassador FS

RES'LLL

bringing own stanographers

RES MCTED

C.S. No.49.

O. T. P.

SECRET

TELEGRAM:

SECRET.

FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.



D.T.O. APR 161715. D.T.R. APR 170930.

# IMMEDIATE.

No.28447

Addressed Tokyo Indembassy Bangkok Congendia Saigon.

NETAJI SUBHAS BOSE Enquiry Committee led by Shri. SHAHNAWAZ KHAN with Shri. S.C. BOSE and S.N. MAITRA as members accompanied by Shri. R. DAYAL Personal Assistant arriving Bangkok 27th April at 3 30 a.m. (local time) by flight No. AI308. Departure Bangkok 30th April 1105 a.m. by Flight No. AF230. Arrival Saigon 1.10 p.m. 30th April. Departure Saigon 4th May 8 45 a.m. by Flight No. AF 170. Arrival Tokyo 1035 p.m. same day. Proposed stay in Tokyo about one month.

- 2. Kindly book suitable accommodation for Chairman members and Personal Assistant. Embassy may kindly lend its staff car for use of members if available. Otherwise inexpensive alternative arrangements may be made.
- 3. Grateful if you could also lend one India-based stenographer and trusted interpreter during examination of witnesses.
- 4. List of witnesses to be examined will be telegraphed shortly.
- 5. Congendia Saigon kindly arrange visit to Touraine and back on 1st or 3rd May.

Ambassador

FS



# OUTGOING 124

O. T. P.

TELEGRAM:

SECULT.



FROM:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

TO:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.



P.T.O. APR 171240. P.T.R. APR 171245.

### IMMEDIATE.

No.37

St. 57,09

VSL . 56,108

Your telegram No.28447 April 16th paragraph 3. For reasons already clarified in our telegram No.35 April 16th Netaji Enquiry Committee should bring full complement of stenographers from India. RAHMAN the only Indian in this Embassy who can work as Interpreter will be made available to Committee.

Ambassador FS



cynskin ini

## Not. 21(5) FEA/56

#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.



New Delhi (3), the April 1956.

Subject: - Committee to enquire into the Circumstances concerning the disappearance of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose.

Dear Embassy

ar gmnassy

Forwarded herewith please find copies of

papers noted on the margin for your information.

1.\*Question No.670 'in LOK SABHA answered' on 13-3-1956, along with the Answer.

2. Supplementary Question with answers to the above question.

Yours ever, Ministry.

The Embassy of India in Japan, TOKYO.



STARRED QUESTION NO. 670.

LOKSABHA.

STARRED QUESTION NO. 670

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 13TH MARCH. 1956.

COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE DEATH OF SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

#### QUESTION

\*No.670 SHRI KAMATH: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 13 on the 16th February, 1956 and state:

- (a) whether the composition of the Committee has been finalised;
- (b) if so, the names of the Members; and
- (c) when the Committee is expected to proceed on its mission?

1017 11 27 11 11 11 11 11 11

ANSWER

#### SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA.

D.M.

(a)(b)&(c). Yes. The Committee is expected to start work about the beginning of April. Its members are:

- 1. Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Railways.
- 2. Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Shri Subhash Chandra Bose, and
- Shri S.N. Maitra, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Andamans.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

\*TANDON\*1003.

Uncorrected Not for Publication.

FS E-4 C 670

Shri Kamath: Has the attention of Government been drawn to a suggestion made in the Bengal Fress that Dr. Radha Binod Pal, former member of the International Military Tribunal in Tokyo, should have been invited or should be invited by Government to serve on this Committee?

Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Yes. We saw that. Dr. Madha Binod Fal is a very eminent person. But in this particular instance, it was thought that perhaps it would not be suitable for him to go there for this purpose. Apart from this, I believe that he is likely to be otherwise engaged.

Shri Kamath: Is this three-man Committee launching upon this inquiry with the conviction or even the presumption that Nataji is dead? Or has it got an open mind on this aspect of the matter?

Shri Jawaharlal Wehru: Those people who have studied this matter are convinced of the fact of the death of Netaji.

But that does not mean that mind cannot be opened afresh, if necessary.

who have made statements on this subject in recent weeks or even earlier in regard to the whereabouts or the existence of Netaji, in various parts of Asia? Will the the Committee also inquire into the indentity of the person whose photograph was published in the Bengal Press some weeks ago, a Mongolian delegate? The

( & & A (13-3-56)6034 Uncorrected - Note for Publication.

FS E-5 670 Contd.

( Shri Kamath-Conte)

Prime Minister also admitted the resemblance to Netaji.

And in view of the normal relations with mongalia recently established.

Mr. Speaker: How many questions?

Shri Kamath; All right.

Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru: The Committee will work in close conjunction with representatives of the Japanese Government, and no doubt will draw up its own methods of procedure. I must say that the occasional statments that occur in newspapers are about as fantastic and as highly imaginative as any person can make them, and the story about some picture from Outer Mongolia resembling Netaji-It is not for me to say no to anything is, I think,

like talking about the moon being made of green cheese.

Shri Kamath: Now that we have happily established relations with Outer Mongolia, are we going to request the Government of Mongolia or of China, where the delegate was supposed to have gone in 1952, to co-operate with this inquiry?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How do we co-operate? with this I do not quite understand. Do we ask them to search all the monasteries in Outer Longolia or in China or elsewhere? What is the basis for it, except that somebody says that from the photograph it appears to him that there is some rememblance?

Shri Kamath: This photograin was published in the Peking

worker's Press and not in .

(Ends)

By diplomatic Bag.





170 25 APR 1956

18th April 1956.

Dear Mr. Sen,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee will be arriving in Tokyo on 4th May 1956. They wanted to visit Formosa in order to see the various sites (i.e. Taihoku, where the plane said to have carried Netaji crashed, etc.) and to examine some witnesses. The matter was referred to the Prime Minister and he has directed that it would be neither practicable nor advisable for them to go to Formosa as we do not recognise that: Government and they are likely to put obstacles in the way of the Committee and even create difficulties and embarrassments.

2. The Committee are, however, likely to raise the issue with you again, and I suggest that, unless you see any strong reasons to the contrary, you may dissuade them from visiting Formosa.

Yours sincerely.

(T.N. Kaul)

Shri B.R. Sen, I.C.S., Ambassador of India in Japan, TOKYO. Harton state



By Diplomatic Rag. No. 2896 JS (E)

APR 1956

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

18th April 1956.

Dear Mr. Sen.

I enclose a list of witnesses whom the

Netaji Enquiry Committee wish to examine during
the course of their stay in Japan between the

4th May and 3rd June 1956. They would be grateful
if you would kindly inform the witnesses and call
them in batches, according to convenience, on different
working days. The first 13 have been mentioned in
the Japanese Government's Report sent to us, while
the 12 others have been added by the Committee
themselves. If you wish to suggest any other names
of persons who might be useful in throwing light on
the subject, you may kindly inform the Committee
about them.

Yours sincerely,

(T.N. Kaul)

Shri B.R. Sen, I.C.S., Ambassador of India in Japan, TOKYO.

Enc:

|                        | 130   |
|------------------------|---|
|                        |   |
| S. No. Name of witness | Particulars as last known   |
| 1. Mr. Hachiya         | Ambassador Designate to the Provisional<br>Government of Azad Hind  |
| 2. Col. S. Nonagaki    | Who was the Staff Officer Headquarters of Air Forces in Java, is one of the survivors of the plane crash  |
| 3. T. Yoshimi          | Surgeon who attended Netaji in the Japanese Military Hospital, Taihoku  |
| 4. T. Tsuruta          | Army Surgeon, Namon Hospital,<br>Taihoku  |
| 5. K. Arai             | Captain Headquarters Tsukasha Air<br>Corps  |
| 6. S. Takakura         | Lt. Col. Staff Officer, Imperial Headquarters, Tokyo  |
| 7. Shibuya             | Lt. Col. Staff Officer, Army Forces, Formosa  |
| 8. T. Sakai            | Lt. Col. Staff Officer, Headquarters<br>Army Forces, Burma  |
| 9. M. Kinoshita        | Major, Imperial Headquarters, Tokyo   |
| 10. K. Sakai           | Major, Battalion Commander, Taipeh<br>Military Airport  |
| 11. M. Nakamura        | Captain In Charge, Taipeh Military  |
| 12. Hasegawa           | Sub-Lt. Imperial Headquarters, Tokyo  |
| 13. T. Hayashida       | Sub-Lt. Headquarters, Army Forces in Formesa.   |
| 1. Mr. Nakamura        | Was an Interpreter from the Civil<br>Govt. Office, Formosa. He had been<br>in touch with Netaji on his previous<br>visits to Formosa, en route to Japan |

visits to Formosa, en route to Japan

Is said to have taken the Netaji's 2. Warrant Officer Nishi coffin to the Aerodrome at Taihoku for transportation to Japan, returned and said that the body should be cremated.

Was a Staff Officer of General Ando, 3. Col. Miyata Commander, Japanese Garrison at Formosa. He is said to have brought gifts for the deceased in accordance with the Japanese custom.

to have crashed

- Second Lt. Aoyagi
- Sergeant Major 5.

Who was Chief of the Second Section, Southern Army Headquarters, Saigon. He is said to have made certain statements before the British regarding Netaji's intentions.

Pilot of the plane which is alleged

General Isoda

Col. Yano

6.

Chief of Hikari Kikan

P. T. O.

| 8.  | Miss Chenpee Sha | Formosan nurse who was working in the Hospital at Taihoku                                      |
|-----|------------------|--|
| 9.  | Mr. Watanabe     | Who belonged to Hikari Kikan, Bangkok.<br>He was an Interpreter                                |
| 10. | Lt. Hotata       | Assistant Medical Officer who kept in<br>Yoshimi at Taihoku, is said to have<br>treated Netaji |
| 11. | Capt. Yoshida    | Of Japanese Air Force, probably attached to Air Headquarters, Saigon                           |
| 12. | Capt. Kiano      | of Hikari Kikan.   |



O. T. P.

TELEGRAM:

CONFID ATIAL.

FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

D.T.O. APR 25 NIL. D.T.R. APR 260930.

# IMMEDIATE.

No.25146

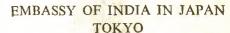
Addressed Tokyo repeated Shri. SHAH NAWAZ KHAN care Chief Secretary Calcutta.

Your telegram No.35 of 16th April. Netaji Enquiry Committee authorised to engage local stenographer. Kindly secure services of one stenographer after committee's arrival. Letter follows.

Ambassador

FS







No. 5(1)NGO-I.

the 27th April, 1956.

Subject:- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Committee.

Dear Mr. Hattori.

personal discussion of 26th April, I enclose herewith in duplicate a list of persons whom the Committee would like to meet and interview in connection with the subject enquiry. In case the Committee desire to meet any other person, you will of course be requested for the necessary facilities and arrangements.

Yours sincerely,

(A.K. Dar)

Mr. Hisaji Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affaire Bureau, Gaimusho, Tokyo.





6, Clive Row, Calcutta 23rd April 1956.

Dear Mr. Sen.

The Delegation appointed to investigate into the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose will be arriving in Tokyo on May 2nd.

Major General Shah Nawaj is in Calcutta now taking evidence and I met him. He is anxious to meet the Mayor of Taipeh of Formosa who may be in Tokyo at the time as it is likely that he will be attending the Asian Mayors Conference which is being held in Tokyo between May 2nd & May 12. Major General Shah Nawaj has requested me to help him in establishing contact with the Mayor of Taipeh and I have written to the Managing Director of the Mitsui Steamship Co, to try and help him in this connection. He also requires an English Steno-Typist who will be able to keep record and evidence that they will be taken. I suppose they will be contacting as soon as they arrive and you will be able to find out and do all that is possible for them.

With my kindest regards to you and Mrs. Sen.

Yours sincerely,

(NARESH NATH MOOKERJEE)

His Excellency B.R. Sen, Indian Ambassador to Japan, Indian Embassy, Tokyo, Japan. No. F.71(A)1/Per-C/56
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

NEW DELHI, THE 24thAPRIL,1956.

EXPRESS LETTER

FROM: FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO: INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

Reference your telegram No. 35, dated April 16th regarding India-based stenographer for Netaji Enquiry Committee.

In addition to the one stenographer being taken from India, the Committee is being authorised to hire such local stenographic assistance as may be necessary and available. You are, therefore, requested kindly to locate a suitable local stenographer for engagement by the Committee on arrival. To the extent that the needs of the Committee are not entirely met by the India-based stenographer accompanying them and by such local help as may be available, it is hoped that the Embassy will give as much assistance as possible.

(INDER SEN) UNDER SECRETARY.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN. Indian Embassy, Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee, Tokyo, Dated the 11th May 56. My dear Dar, In addition to the list of witnesses already sent to you, the Committee would like to examine the following witnesses for whom the Japanese Foreign Office may please be approached to make them available for examination by the Committee: -1. Mr. Okshita, who was the navigator of the plane which is alleged to have been crashed at Taihoku. He is one of the survivors. 2. Major Kojima, He was a Staff officer at Saigon and is said to have made arrange-ments for Netaji's journey from Saigon onwards. 3. Japanese nurses who were on duty in the Nanmon Hospital/when Netaji was brought /Taihoku, Taiwan there. Yours sincerely, Sha he (SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) Shri A.K. Dar, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, TOKYO.

No. F.5(1)NGO-I May 14, 1956 Dear Mr. Hattori. The Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission is anxious to examine the following witnesses :-1. Mr. Okshita, who was the Navigator of the plane which is alleged to have been crashed at Taihoku. He is one of the survivors. 2. Major Kojima. He was a Staff Officer at Saigon and is said to have made arrangements for Netaji's journey from Saigon onwards. 3. Japanese nurses who were on duty in the Nanmon Hospital, Taihoku, Taiwan when Netaji was brought there. I would be grateful if arrangements could kindly be made for the persons above-mentioned to meet the Commission. Yours sincerely. (A.K.Dar) Mr. Hisaji Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Gaimusho, Tokyo.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P., Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee







EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN TOKYO

Dated the 18th May 1956.

Dear Shri Sen,

The Netaji Enquiry Committee has before it some evidence that the aeroplane carrying Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose crashed at Taihoku air-field in Taiwan (Formosa) and that his body was cremated there. In order to examine Formosan witnesses and to visit the alleged place of occurrence, the Committee had, before leaving Delhi, enquired about the possibility of visiting Formosa and had written to Shri Dutt, Foreign Secretary. His reply dated 18th April (copy enclosed) was not very favourable. Since then, the Committee has examined a number of witnesses in Japan and feel that it would be very desirable to pay a visit to Formosa if it is at all possible. The Japanese Foreign Office have been helping the Committee in its work in every way and it may be presumed that they would be helpful if a proposal for the Committee's visit to Formosa is made to them. At a small party given by Mr. Hattori and others of the Foreign Office, this matter was brought up informally and Mr Hattori gave me to understand that such a request if made to them, they would be willing to use their good offices with the Taiwar authorities. The Committee has another 2 weeks in Japan and would be obliged if the possibility of paying a visit to Formosa is further examined to enable them to do so during this time. Yours sincerely.

Shri B.R. Sen,
Ambassador of India in Japan,
Tokyo.

Maluar Mean (SHAH NAWAN KHAN)



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI.

April 18, 1956.

Dear Shri Shah Nawaz Khan,

PS/56/N of 10th April? As you are aware, we have no diplomatic relations with the Formosan Government, nor do we recognise them. It is unlikely that they will give any facilities to an Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India in this matter. It is even possible that they would put obstacles in the way of the Committee, and create difficulties and complications which would hinder rather than help the work of the Committee. In these circumstances, we do not think that it would be practicable or advisable for the Committee to go to Formosa.

Yours sincerely,

Sd.S. Dutt. Foreign Secretary.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. O.T.P. 140 C.S. No.44.

OUTGOING

TELEGRAM:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

TO:

FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

D.T.O. MAY 191730. D.T.R. MAY 191740.

## IMMEDIATE.

No.44

DUTT from SEN.

81 98 152245P

In a confidential letter to me today the Netaji Enquiry Committee states " The Committee has examined a number of witnesses in Japan and feel that it would be very desirable to pay a visit to Formosa if it is at all possible. The Japanese Foreign Office have been helping the Committee in its work in every way and it may be presumed that they would be helpful if a proposal for the Committee's visit to Formosa is made to them. At a small party given by Mr. Hattori Chief of the Asian Desk and others of the Foreign Office, this matter was brought up informally and Mr. Hattori gave me to understand that such a request if made to them, they would be willing to use their good offices with the Taiwan authorities. The Committee has another 2 weeks in Japan and would be obliged if the possibility of paying a visit to Formosa is further examined to enable them to do so during this time". The position appears to be that the Japanese Government will not give any definite undertaking to move in the matter without a definite proposal either from the Committee or from the Embassy and neither of us can make such a request without Government approval in view of Dutt's letter to the Committee dated I have today explained to the Committee April 18th. the further deterioration in the relations between India and Formosa over Formosa's disruption of diplomatic relations with Egypt but feel that if this approach by the Committee is peremptorily dismissed the Committee will have a grievance which may make their whole report infructuous in the eyes of some sections of our people. In my view therefore the Committee should be permitted to approach the Japanese Government for their good offices in the matter even if Embassy keeps out of it.

Please place this before Prime Minister.

Ambassador FS



SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P., Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,

No. PS/56/NEC.
EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN
TOKYO

Dated the 23rd May 1956.

My dear Dar,

In addition to the list of witnesses already sent to you, we would like to examine the following, for whom the Japanese Foreign Office may please be approached to make them available for examination by the Committee:-

23 MAY 1956

- (1) Lt. General Isayama, Chief of General Staff, Formosa Army in 1945.
- (2) Buddhist Priest at Taihoku who is reported to have held the funeral ceremony of Wetaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Taihoku in August 1945.
  - (3) Kazuo Mitsui (Address: No. 15, Nishihata-cho, Wakamatsu City, Fukuoka-Ken), a soldier at Taihoku in August 1945, who claims to be present at the time of death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

From the evidence of Dr. Yoshimi, names of the Japanese nurses which were not available to us when I wrote to you on the 11th May, are now available. These are:-

(4) Nakano, Ohama, Tomimoto and Nishimoto.

These names may kindly be communicated to the Japanese Foreign Office for tracing them.

Yours sincerely,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri A.K. Dar, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Tokyo. May 23,

6

F.5(1)NGO-I

Dear Mr. Hattori,

In addition to the lists of witnesses sent to you previously the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission is anxious to secure evidence from the following persons also :-

- 1. Lt. General Isayama, Chief of General Staff, Formosa Army in 1945.
- 2. Buddhist Priest at Taihoku who is reported to have conducted the funeral ceremony for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Taihoku in August, 1945.
- 3. Kazuo Mitsui (Address: No.15, Nishihata-cho, Wakamatsu City, Fukuoka-ken), a soldier at Taihoku in August 1945, who claims to have been present at the time of the reported death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

As item (3) in my letter of May 14th we have requested for the attendance of Japanese nurses who were on duty in the Nanmon Hospital, Taihoku, Taiwan when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was reportedly brought there. Dr. Yoshimi has now informed the Committee of the names of these The names as given are :nurses.

- (a) Nakano,
- (b) Ohama, (c) Tomimoto, and
- (d) Nishimoto.

I would be grateful if you could kindly make arrangements for the persons listed above to meet the Commission at mutual convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Hisaji Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Gaimusho, Tokyo.

C.S. No. 66.

O. T. P.

TELEGRAM:

FROM:





FOREIGN, NEW

DELHI.

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO. TO:

23 MAY 1956

D. T. O. MAY 221400. D.T.R. MAY 230930.

# IMMEDIATE.

No. 28407

Ambassador from KAUL.

Your telegram No.44 of 19th May. Matter has been placed before Prime Minister. We had made it clear to Committee in Delhi that it would not be practicable or advisable for them to visit Formosa. The only possible advantage of going there might have been to see entries in hospital registers. At that time the hospital was run by the Japanese and all the Japanese must have come away. There can be no first hand evidence available there. It is conceivable however that some entries in the hospital registers might give some further information. We would like you to suggest to the Committee that you may on their behalf request the Japanese Government to ask their Ambassador in Formosa to be good enought to see the hospital entries and treat on t certified copies. At the Committee's request we had approached

U.K. High Commission here to get this information
for us but have not had a reply yet. The Japanese

Ambassador in Formosa wiould be in a better position
to handle this matter than the British who have only a Consul.

. We have considered the matter again and are not in favour of the Committee visit to
Formosa. Japans good offices may enable Committee
to land there but it is unlikely that the Formosan
Government will give any facilities. In fact that may put obstacles and suggest degrading conditions.
Apart to this politically this will be very
embarrassing for us and might lead to complicating
situations. If the Committee feels that there situations. If the Committee feels that there may be some public criticism here later they are at liberty to state if necessary that the Ministry of External Affairs advised them against a visit to Formosa.

Ambassador

FS



F.5(1)NGO-I

To

The Chairman, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Committee, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 18th May, 1956, to Ambassador Sen regarding the visit of the Committee to Formosa, I am desired to say that the contents of your letter were conveyed to the Government of India with the request that the matter may be placed before the Prime Minister. The Ministry of External Affairs have replied vide their telegram of May 22nd that as had already been mentioned to the Commission at Delhi it would neither be advisable nor practicable to visit Formosa. The Ministry of External Affairs have added that the hospital concerned in Formosa was being run by the Japanese all of whom would have left Formosa by now and no first hand evidence would be available in Formosa under the circumstances. The Ministry of External Affairs feel, however, that there might be entries in hospital registers at Formosa which would be relevant and these may be obtained through the Japanese Government by arranging for the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa to make certified copies of the entries andtsend them to this Embassy for handing over to the Commission.

- 2. The Ministry of External feel strongly that any attempt to visit Formosa may well turn out to be embarrassing all round and lead to frustrating complications without any advantage for the Commission. Under the circumstances I am to request for advice of the further action desired in the matter of securing authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa.
  - This letter has been written in the absence of the Ambassador and if the Commission so desire confirmation of the above reply from the Ministry of External Affairs can be secured when the Ambassador returns to Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,

First Secretary

29 MAY 1956 INCOMI No.70. TELEGRAM: FOREIGN, NEW DELHI. FROM: INTEMBASSY, TORYO. TO: D.T.O. MAY 241330. D.T.R. MAY 250930. IMMBDIATE. No. 28409 Ambassador from KAUL. Reference my telegram No.28407 of 22nd May. U.K. High Commission have just informed us that their Consul in Taipeh has telegraphed that Formosa authorities are willing to allow to Chinese whose names were given by Committee to be examined by British Consul in the presence of Formosa officials. They are however not prepared to let them go to Hongkong to appear before our Committee. British Consul would like to have names in Chinese of the witnesses and the corresponding giles reference. He did not mention anything about the entries in the crematorium register and is being reminded about it. Formosa authorities' refusal to allow witnesses to go to Hongkons is significant. Change. It is possible that they may possess their witnesses and make them give wrong statements which Gp. Corrupt. may only complicate the work of the Committee. Our opinion therefore that Gommittee should not visit Formosa is confirmed. Please consult and ask them whether they would still like British Consul in Formosa to examine Chinese witnesses. Our advice would be that you should wait till your hear from the Japanese authorities in response to your approach. Ambassador

(15) Jub

SICECT

To

The Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

F.5(1)NGO-I

In continuation of my letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I dated the 24th May, 1956, I am desired to inform you on the authority of telegraphic advice received vide telegram dated May 24th from the Ministry of External Affairs that in response to the request from the Government of India to the authorities in Formosa, through the U.K. Government, to allow five Chinese, whose names were furnished by the Commission, to proceed to Hong Kong for giving evidence to the Commission; the Formosa authorities have replied that they are not willing to allow the persons to leave Formosa but would be willing to allow these Chinese to give evidence to the British Consul at Formosa in the presence of Formosan officials. In case the Commission would like to obtain the statements of the Chinese in Formosa in the above manner I am to request for the full names in Chinese of the witnesses concerned.

2. I am to say further that the Government of India have not heard as yet from the U.K. authorities about the entries in the crematorium registers and the British Consul at Formosa is being reminded in the matter.

3. The Government of India feel, I am to add, that this attitude of the Formosa authorities in refusing the Chinese witnesses to give evidence to the Commission directly at Hong Kong is indicative of what may be expected. However, if the Commission would like the British Consul at Formosa to record the evidence of the relevant witnesses under the conditions stipulated by the Formosa authorities the Government of India would consider arranging for the same. The Government feel, nevertheless, that the Committee may consider it desirable to defer this matter until after some indication is available of the attitude of the Formosa authorities to the suggestion of Government conveyed in my previous letter of May 25th that the Japanese Ambassador at Formosa be asked to obtain certified copies of the entries in the hospital registers for transmission to the Commission. I would, under the circumstances, be grateful for advice of the decision arrived at by the Commission on paragraph 2 of my letter of May 25th enquiring whether the Embassy should now approach the Gaimusho formally for securing through the Japanese Ambassador at Formosa authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa.

Yours faithfully,

AreBar

( A.K.Dar )
First Secretary

126) 147

May 28.

6

F.5(1)NGO-I

To

The Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee, Tokyo.

Dear Sir,

I am desired to say that the Ambassador has on return to Tokyo confirmed the contents of my two letters both bearing reference No. F.5(1)NGO-I and dated May 25th and 26th, 1956, respectively with the following modification.

Paragraph 2 of my letter of May the 25th, 1956, may kindly be cancelled and substituted by a fresh paragraph 2 as given below:-

"The Ministry of External Affairs feel after reconsideration of the matter that they would not be in favour of the Commission visiting Formosa. The Ministry of External Affairs feel that even if the good offices of Japan enable the Commission to proceed to Formosa it is not likely that the Formosan Government would extend any facilities and in fact they may well put obstacles in the way and stipulate degrading conditions. The Ministry feel further that it would be politically embarrassing and might lead to complicating situations. The Ministry advise that if the Commission feels that there would be public criticism later the Commission is at liberty to say, if necessary, that the Ministry of External Affairs advised against a visit to Formosa. Under the circumstances I am to request for advice of the further action desired in the matter of securing authenticated copies of the entries in the hospital registers at Formosa."

Yours faithfully,

( A.K.Dar ) First Secretary SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, M.P., Chairman, Netaji Enquiry Committee,





EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN TOKYO

Tokyo, Dt. the 26th May 56.

Dear Shri Dar,

I am given to understand that one Col. Figges was deputed by the British Government soon after the end of the last war to go to Formosa and make certain enquiries relating to the alleged plane crash in which Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was involved. I believe Col. Figges is now posted in Tokyo as Military Secretary in the British Embassy. The Committee would very much like to meet him and record his evidence. The Committee appreciates that without the permission from his own Government, it would not be possible for Col. Figges to appear before the Committee. I would, therefore, request you to take necessary steps for securing permission for Col. Figges from his each Government to appear before the Committee.

Yours faithfully,

(SHAH NAWAZ KHAN)

Shri A.K. Dar,, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Tokyo. No. PS/56/NEC

Dear Mr. Sen,



Our Committee has seen the two letters from Dar (Nos. F5(1)NGO-I, dated the 25th and 26th of May 1956), regarding the evidence in Formosa. noted that the Government of India are not in favour of the Committee paying a visit to Formosa. It is also noted that the authorities in Formosa are not willing to allow the evidence of Formosan witnesses to be recorded outside that Island. In the circumstances, the Committee has no option but to agree to the only method by which evidence of Formosan witnesses is likely to be obtained. Arrangements may please be made to have the statements of Formosan witnesses recorded, as suggested. by the British Consul General and make them available to the Committee either during their return to India, Care of the Ministry of External Affairs. In this connection, it is suggested that a hint, if there is no objection, may be given to the British Consul in Formosa that while a Chinese official might be present during examination of Formosan witnesses by the Consul, the latter would no doubt make sure that the witnesses speak their mind openly. It would be appreciated if 4 copies of the statement in English, duly authenticated by the British Consul, are forwarded to this Committee.

We have been asked to supply Chinese names in full of the Formosan witnesses. We have only got the names through non-Chinese sources and can give them as we have received. The names of the Formosan witnesses together with some indication of the points on which they might give evidence, are given in the attached note.

As for the entries in the hospital and crematorium registers, it is a matter of convenience whether they are obtained through the British Consul or

HAD 150

the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa. The Committee would have no objection of the latter channel is used.

The papers concerned are three :-

- 1. The doctor's report regarding the alleged death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nanmon Military

  Hospital Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 18th August, 1945.
  - 2. The police report on the same subject.
- of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 20th of August, 1945.

It may please be ascertained whether such records are available. If they are, it is requested that relevant extracts made from them on proper authentication and four copies of the same together with certified English translations may kindly be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. \*- SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

Shri. B.R. Sen, Ambassador for India in Japan, Tokyo.

Encl:1.

Points for the British Consul in Taiwan.

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to enquire into the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra

Bose, with the following terms of reference:

"To enquire into and to report to the Government of India on the circumstances concerning the departure of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Bangkok about the 16th August 1945, his alleged death as a result of an aircraft accident and subsequent

that Mr. Bose met with an air accident at Taihoku(Taipeh) airfield on the 18th August, 1945, and that he was admitted to the Nanmon Military Hospital where he is said to have expired the same night. It is said that his body was cremated at Taihoku City crematorium on the 20th August. There are some witnesses in Formosa who may be able to give evidence on the following points. Their names as obtained from Indian sources are given below and may not be wholly accurate. It is also regretted that their present addresses are not known to the Committee. In tracing these witnesses, it might be of advantage to contact the following gentlemen noted\* on the margin\*

developments connected therewith."

\*Mr. Huang, Supdt. of Police, Taipeh

Mr. S.P. Chun, Secy.

to the Commissioner
Police, Formosa.

Mr. Chung Yung-kai, Office of the Governor General of Formosa. 1. Nurse Tsan Pi Sha (nurse in Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August, 1945.

This witness might testify
regarding the entry of Mr. Bose and his
Adjutant, Col. Habibur Rehman, into the
Nanmon Military Hospital, their treatment
there, the last hours of Mr. Bose, his
death, keeping the body in the hospital and
its removal later on.

2. Miss Chu Chow Tse, nurse Nanmon Wilitary Hospital.

This witness is said to have been on leave during that time but might have heard of the story.

3. Dr. Kan King-yen, Present, Bureau of Health of Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

This witness might give evidence regarding
maintenance of record in the Bureau, particularly of the
certificate for the alleged cremation of Mr. Bose's body.

152

4 and 5. Mr. Li Chin Kui and Mr. Tan Chi Ch, Clerks in the Bureau of Health and Hygience, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

These witnesses are said to have issued a certificate of cremation in respect of the body of Mr. Bose after reading the relevant medical reports from Nanmon Military Hospital and Police report regarding. the death. They are also said to have seen the body which was identified by some Japanese officer. These witnesses might testify regarding the certificates, namely, the doctor's certificate and cremation certificate. If there be any wrong entries in any one or all the certificates, they might be able to five reasons for the same.

6. Mr. Chu Tsung, In Charge, Taihoku City Government Crematorium.

This witness may be able to testify as to who brought the body of Mr. Bose to the crematorium, who identified it, how was the actual burning conducted, and who took delivery of the ashes.

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

May 30, 1956

Dear Mr. Selby,

In confirmation of our telephone conversation yesterday, this is to request for advice of the procedure that may be adopted in securing the evidence of Col.

J.G. Figgess for the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission, which has been set up by the Government of India and is presently in Japan. As already mentioned to you the Commission is most anxious to ascertain from Col. Figgess any information that he may have on the subject matter for which the Enquiry Commission has been set up by the Government of India. I enclose herewith a copy of the terms of reference for this Commission.

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

R.W. Selby Esquire, Counsellor & Head of Chancery, British Embassy, Tokyo.

Encl: 1.

CONFIDENTIAL 30.

F.5(1)NGO-I

Dear Mr. Hattori,

The Netaji Enquiry Commission is anxious to secure copies of the entries relating to the treatment etc. of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at the Nanmon Military Hospital Taihoku (Taipeh). In particular the Committee would very much like to have copies of the following three papers or documents:-

- (1) The doctor's report regarding the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 18th August, 1945.
- (ii) The police report, if any, on the same subject.
- (iii) The cremation permit issued by the Bureau of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 20th of August, 1945.
- 2. It is not known to this Embassy if the relevant hospital registers and the originals of the three documents above listed are available but we would be most grateful for the good offices of the Gaimusho in kindly securing authentic copies of available relevant records. Perhaps the securing of the copies may take a little time but the Embassy would very much appreciate urgent advice about the prospect of getting these copies through the good offices of the Government of Japan.

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

Mr. H. Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, Tokyo. 6

No. F.5(1)NGO\_I May 29, 1956

Dear Mr. Kaul,

with reference to your telegrams Nos. 28407 of May 22nd, 1956 and 28409 of May 24th, 1956 to the Ambassador, I am desired to enclose herewith a copy (or letter No. PS/56/NEC dated the 29th May, 1956, from the Chairman of the Enquiry Commission to the 81.73 Ambassador, for your further action.

Also forwarded are my letters of the 25th and 26th May, 1956, referred to in the letter from the Chairman of the Commission. These letters were based on your two telegrams cited above. On his return from tour the Ambassador wanted some amendment to be made to my first letter of May 25th. The amendment was accordingly made vide my letter of May 28th, 1956, of which also a copy is forwarded herewith. Although the members of the Commission were shown your telegrams it was not considered desirable to hand over the full it was not considered desirable to hand over the full texts of the two telegrams to the Commission.

We are approaching the Gaimusho to secure certified copies of entries in the hospital registers through the Japanese Ambassador to Formosa and the result will be communicated to you in due course.

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

Shri T.N. Kaul, ICS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Encls:

#### THE GAIMUSHO

(82)



June 14, 1956

86 80 hin

Dear Mr. Dar,

With reference to your letter No. F.5(1)-NGO-1 of May 30, 1956, requesting for copies of the entries relating to the treatment etc. of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, I wish to inform you that the following reply was made by the Chief of Operation Section, Repatriation and Relief Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, to our enquiry on this matter:

"In spite of the thorough investigations made on the files of Doctor's Reports, Karte and Death Certificates, which had been transferred from the former Taipeh Army Hospital to this Bureau for custody, no record on Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose as required in the official note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs could be found out."

I wish to add that the matter was referred to the Embassy of Japan in Taipeh also for further investigation.

Sincerely yours,

Hisaji Hattori

Chief of 4th Section Asian Affairs Bureau

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. A. K. Dar First Secretary Embassy of India Tokyo 157 (196)

# INCOMING

TELEGRAM:

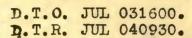
SECRET.

FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.



IMMEDIATE.

No.28424

For Ambassador.

Pafarance our talagrow No

Reference our telegram No.28407 of 22nd May. As Enquiry Committee is about to conclude its report grateful if you would kindly enquire from Japanese Government whether they have received any report from their Ambassador in Formosa regarding hospital entries and other records concerning Netaji.

Ambassador F8





(84) 1978

158

CONFIDENTIAL
No. F.5(1)NGO-I

July 4, 1956

Dear Mr. Hattori,

of 30 lasto.

Please refer to my letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I of May 30th, 1956, and your interim reply of June the 14th, 1956, regarding the securing of copies of the hospital and crematorium records relating to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. The Netaji Enquiry Commission is most anxious to have the final reply of your Embassy at Taipeh. I would accordingly be grateful for urgent advice whether it has been possible for your Embassy to locate the required records and if authenticated copies thereof could be supplied for the Netaji Enquiry Commission and if not, advice of the present status of this matter.

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

11

Mr. H. Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.

191.82 p.143/c. INCOMING 16 JUL 1956

O. T. P.

TELEGRAM:

SECRET.



FROM:

FOREIGN, NEW DELHI.

TO:

INDEMBASSY, TOKYO.

D.T.O. JUL. 12 NIL. D.T.R. JUL. 130930.

### IMMEDIATE.

No.4652

MAITRA NETAJI Enquiry Committee to

DAR.

Four our report obliged if four copies each post card size photograph following gentlemen obtained and sent earliest.

- 1. T. HACHIYA 370 Marounouchi Building,
- 2. Reverend MOCHIZUKI, Renkoji Temple and
- 3. Lt. Col. T. SAKAI address known to Gaimusho.

Ambassador

FS

SECTET

July 16, 1956

No. F.5(1)NGO-I Dear Mr. Iwama,

In confirmation of my telephonic request of the 14th July, 1956, this is to advise that the Netaji Enquiry Committee has asked for six post-card size photographs of the following persons who had given evidence before the Enquiry Committee :-

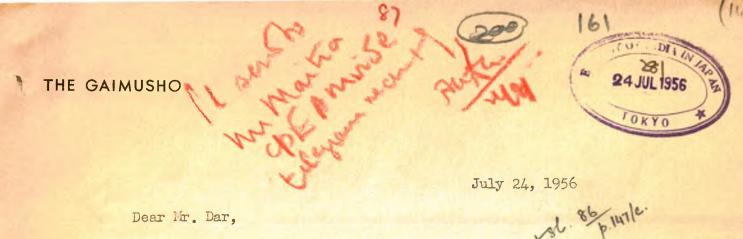
- 1. Mr. T. Hachiya, formerly Minister of Japan to the Azad Hind Government.
- 2. Former Lt.Col. T. Sakai of Army Headquarters Burma.
- 3. Rev. Mochizuki, Chief Priest of the Renkoji Temple.

It seems that the Enquiry Committee did not secure the photographs of these gentlemen initially and the Committee is most anxious to have them now. I would he accordingly be grateful for your good offices in kindly arranging for these photographs and having them sent to this Embassy along with the bill of cost.

Yours sincerely.

(A.K.Dar)

Mr. T. Iwama, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Japan, Tokyo.



With reference to your letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I of July 16, 1956, addressed to Mr. Iwama, I enclose herewith six copies each of photographs of Messrs. Hachiya, Sakai and Mochizuki.

Yours sincerely,

Hisaji Hattor

Chief of th Section Asian Affairs Bureau

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. A. K. Dar First Secretary Embassy of India Tokyo

N.B. Bill of cost claimed by Mr. S. Matsuda of this Section is attsched herewith enclosed.

Detached and handed over to Acets: Seath: BY AIR MAIL
BY BAG

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

July 24, 1956

My dear Mr. Maitra,

With reference to your telegram No. 4652

of July 12th, 1956, I am sending herewith by air mail
three photographs each of Mr. Hachiya, Rev. Mochizuki
and Col. T. Sakai which were received through the
Gaimusho only this afternoon. To allow for any
losses occurring in the postal system three additional
copies of each will be sent by the next bag to Delhi.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

Shri S.N. Maitra, ICS, Secretary, Netaji Enquiry Committee, New Delhi.

Encls:

(89) 200 165

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

July 25, 1956

My dear

p.151-15510

I enclose herewith letter dated the 11th July, 1956, from Mr. Sankaysu Kobayashi in original in the Japanese language. Also attached is an English translation of the letter which has been made at the Embassy. After going through the letter I feel that Mr. Kobayashi is completely confused and is mixing up Rashbehari Bose with Subhas Chandra Bose as it was Rashbehari Bose who had married into the Soma family in Japan.

2. I would suggest that if you agree the disability certificate in Japanese marked "A" in red pencil might be returned to Mr. Kobayashi as it would perhaps be useful to him.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

----

(A.K.Dar)

Shri Shahnawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways, New Delhi.

Encls:

To; Mr Shar Nowaz Khan, Chairman of the Netaji Investigation Comittee c/o The Embassy of India in Japan.

From; Sankatsu Kobayashi
No. 42, Maino Ipponsugi, Ochiai
Yamato -cho, Kurokawa-gun,
Miyagi-Ken.

Dear Sir;

Thank you very much for your letter of 25 May 1956.

Since I am 65 years of age, I have forgotten most of the things happend in those days, but write to you again as below whatever I have recollected:

From newspapers and magazines, I had understood that

Mahatma Gandhi conducted non-violence movement against the British

while great poet Tagore quietly strived for independence through

his poems and that Indian nation were united in patriorism enduring

all the difficulties with a beam of hope in their mind.

I first met him secretly to be his guide, at the instruction of Mr. Ohno, at hinjuku station in 1933 if I remember it correctly and parted from him at Koenji station after a pretty long time. His secret house might have been located at 3-chome, Koenji, Tokyo and we met each other at certain places as he came like a wind. I was often asked by military policement who he was and I had to move my car to other places to meet him. Once, he visited a western style house at Yoyogi parade ground and came back after an came out looking a little nervous after half an hour. I thought he met Mr. Seigo Nakano then. On the other hand, he looked very cheerful after he visited Mr. Mitsuru Tohyama at Tokiwamatsu in Shibuya.

As I wrote to you in my previous letter, he married a daughter of Mr Aizo Soma and Mrs, Kokko Soma who were running a fruit shop at Shinjuku. Mr. Soma is of Sendai origin but his youse is not in the city at present. There were many Mr. Bose at that time They include Mr. Chnaselor Bose, Shibashi Chandra Bose and Subas Chandra Bose (spealed Phonetically), and I did not know who was the

real Mr. Bose.

A newspaper played up the information furnish by me surrounding the death of Mr. Bose. I told many newsmen and former soldiers who came to ask me about matter that I did not write you anything which might be against the interests of Japanese nation.

As to the jewels in question, putting all accounts together, it seems they were full of a bag lox 8x5 inches instead of one oil can. I heard that his plane arrived at Taihoku Aerodrome from Berma via Bangkok and Saigon. It is reported that the jewels were brought by him secretly at that time. I know all the names of persons who were there to meet him as well as his co-passengers in the fighter plane heading for Japan. No sconer the plane flew up several hundred meters than it crashed on the ground. I presume his adjutant Mr. Brahman did not suffer serious injuries.

I heard something artificial had been hidden in the plane.

There is a rumour that the jewels were handed over by a certain person, whose name is clearly known, to members of the General Staff Office. They were sent to Tokyo. In Miyagi Prefecture, there is 5000 Unit at Ojoji and the rest is being kept in the safe of Miyagi Prefectural Government.

In this connection, people in my locality are speaking ill of me saying "Mr. Kobayashi may be making a living by selling the jewels in question which he divided with his old friends."

I have got my wife and two boys of 9 and 14 years of age respectively. Since I was injured at my right hand, I am receiving livelihood guarantee money for the disabled. I hope you will understand that I am really disabled from the enclosed "Certificate for the disabled persons." It was my openion that the military car was sent to Sendai on the ground that the city was Mr. Aizo Soma's inative place. People say that the jewels kept in the safe of Miyag Prefectural Government have been removed by American soldier Major who is imprisoned in the United States now.

I shall be grate ful for your kind reply to my following questions;

1. Is Mr Chandra Bose for whom I served as a guide real one?

2. Or, did he never visit Japan and was he killed of an explosion at the Matsuyama aerodrome?

As for me, I feel like dreaming. His funeral service was held by the Imperial Headquarters and the highest rank was given by a temple of Nichiren sect at Koenji to the departed soul.

I shall geve you more information at your request.

Faithfully yours,

SANKAYSU KOBAYASHI

25 167

## Translation of a newspaper cutting (name of paper not known)

PERSON KILLED IN PLANE CRASH WAS SUBSTITUTE

According to Mr- Sankatsu Kobayashi who served for Mr. Chandra Bose as his guide, Mr. Bose married a daughter of the owner of Nakamuraya Bakery at Shinjuku, Tokyo, having two children at the time of his death. During the war, there was a rumour that Mr. Bose was living in Niigata Prefecture, but Mr. Bose had been substituted by one named U Nu according to Mr. Kobayashi. The ashes of Mr. Bose who was killed in a plane accident at the Taihoku Aerodrome was sent to the Imperial Headquarters and buried in a grave at the Renkoji Temple by the members of the India Independence League. However, Mr. Kobayashi says that it was not Mr. Bose who was killed in the plane accident because he proceeded to Burma with his two children and died there under the pressure of the suthorities. Mr. Kobayashi wanted to visit the Netaji Inquiry Committee but he wrote to them as he was very busy, and received a letter of thanks from the committee.

Mr Kobayashi says: -

"I served for Mr. Bose at the request of Mr. Bamboku Ohno's younger brother, I heard something about the disposal of the fund for Indian independence and jewels, but I do not know the details. Since Mr. Bose's life was in danger, they made three "Bose", and the real Mr. Bose had been staying in okyo.

I have got an information that he died in Burma after the last was, not in Taihoku of Formosa.

### CERTIFICATE FOR REDUCTION OF PASSENGER'S FARES FOR DISABLED PERSONS.

(Good for only one person)

From

station to

station

Address: 42, Maino Toponsugi Ochiai, Yamato-cho

Kurokawa-gun.

Name:

Sankatsu Kobayashi.

Class &

Rate of reduction:

3rd class. 50% reduction.

Issued on the 31st January, 1956

Sd/

(Kenzo Fukushi)

Chief. Miyagi Kurokawa Branch Miyagi Prefectural Govt.



(90) 169

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

July 25, 1956.

Dear Mr. Kaul,

81.83 WY

4 p. 157-158/0.

With reference to your telegram No. 28424 of July 3rd, 1956, I enclose herewith a self-explanatory letter dated the 24th July, 1956, together with its enclosures as received today from the Gaimusho official incharge of Indian Affairs. Mention in this letter of Mr. Dar's letter relates to my original request to the Gaimusho for supplying the material that had been asked by you.

2. The Gaimusho have mentioned verbally in addition that they have been unable to trace any further records whether in their custody or in Formosa.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(A.K.Dar)

Shri T.N. Kaul, ICS, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

Encls:

July 24, 1956

Dear Mr. Dar,

on this matter:

With reference to your letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I of May 30th, 1956, and my letter dated June 14th, 1956, I wish to inform you that the following reply has been received from Mr. K. Horiuchi, Ambassador of Japan at Taipei, to our enquiry made

1. "Doctor's Report" and "Police Report" as mentioned in Mr. Dar's letter could not be traced at Taipei in spite of all efforts.

2. As to "Cremation Permit" a certified copy of the original document on cremation permit which is heldby the Bureau of Health and Hygiene Taipei Municipal Office, could be obtained. The document mentions the name of ICHIRO OKURA as the deceased and that of TANEYOSHI YOSHIMI as the applicant. Since the death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was kept strictly confidential at that time, it is believed that this cremation permit on ICHIRO OKURA must correspond to the case for late Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

Therefore, I wish to enclose herewith the above-mentioned copy of "Cremation Permit" together with its translation in English.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/- Hisaji Hattori

Chief of 4th Section Asian Affairs Bureau Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. A.K.Dar, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Tokyo. 15

| No.  | Name of<br>Disease | Date of Death Date of Permission Date of Cremation | Place of Burial & Cremation.                      | Occupation | Sex Permanent Domicile Present address.  | Name of<br>Deceased | Date of Applicant Birth Address Name |
|------|--------------------|--|---|------------|--|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2640 |                    |  | •           |            |  |                     |                                      |
| 2641 | Heart<br>Attack    |  | nicipal Non-reguestation staff member of American | m <b>-</b> | No.1,2-Chome, Ich<br>Dogenzaka, ©ku<br>Shibuya-ky,<br>Tokyo.<br>No.2,3-chome,<br>Nogi-machi<br>Taipei City |                     | l 9, Unit Taneyoshi                  |

Examined and authenticated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SEAL.

Sd/- Yasutoru Asahina
Secretary,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
(Archives Section).

It is certified that the above statement, abstracted from the original document on cremation permit, is correct and true.

July 14, 1956.

Bureau of Health & Hygiene, Taipei Municipal Office. (Sealed) (91) 200 172

July 25, 1956

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

Dear Mr. Hattori,

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter dated the 24th July, 1956, the contents whereof have been forwarded to India.

Yours sincerely,

-8

(A.K.Dar)

Mr. H. Hattori, Chief of the 4th Section, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo.



(92)

D.O. No. PS/56/NEC. MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI.

Dated the 4th August 1956.



My dear Dar,

Many thanks for your D.O. letter of 24th July 1956 enclosing photographs of Mr. Hachiye as well as of Rev. Mochizuki and Col. T. Sakai. The photographs (by Air Mail) came just in time for incorporating in our report. You will be glad to know that the report was handed over to the Prime Minister yesterday. It has been signed by Shri Shah Nawaz Khan and myself.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

(S.N. MAITRA)

Shri A.K. Dar, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Tokyo.



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

10th August 1956 310 204091956

My dear Dar,

This is to acknowledge, with thanks,

the receipt of your D.O. letter No.F.5(1)NGO-I

dated 25th July 1956 and its enclosures.

Yours sincerely,

(T.N. Kaul)

Shri A.K. Dar, I.F.S., First Secretary, Embassy of India in Japan, TOKYO.



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR

NEW DELHI OF IND

D.O. No.25/4/NGO 9th September 29:571957

My dear Jha, 1630

I enclose for your information copy of a representation dated 1st July, 1957, addressed to the Prime Minister by the

Priest of the Rankeji Temple regarding the ashes of the late Subhash Chandra Bose.

I shall be grateful if you will be so good as to acknowledge the Priest's letter and let as have your comments very early about the matter. As you are aware, the Prime Minister is likely to visit the temple during his tour to Japan.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely.

Shri C.S. Jha. ICS. Ambassador of India,

July 1, 1957 130, 2-chome, Koenji. Suginami-ku, Tekyo Japan. His Excellency. Dr. Panjit Jawahar Lal Nehra. The Prime Minister of India. New Delhi. India. Dear Sir. As I stated in my latter dated November 25, 1953, I am keeping tho ashes of Netaji Sbath Chandra Bose singlehanded with a religionist's firm belief in so doing. During the past 13 years, I have overcome various difficulties to safeguard the ashes and never forgot due services to rest the soul of Netaji. As a result of investigations made by a mission which was dispatched here by your government in 1956 to inquire into the death of the late Chandra Bose, the problem of Netaji's ashes safely kept in my temple has ceme to attract much public attention both here and abread, and this made me more prudent in the safe-keeping and pretection of the ashes. Considering the importance of the problem, I am firmly resolved to protect the ashes against any developments to maiataia the dignity of Netaji's soul and to safeguard his ashes. In January, 1954, a man you appointed came to my temple and read your letter to me. At that time, I expressed my desire te get the contribution of a sublime box to contain the ashes. He promised me to transmit it to you, but I am sorry to say that it has not yet been realize. Now, I hope you will allow me to inform you the follo points, on which if you kindly let me know your intentions, 1 greatly obliged. 1. August 18 of this year is the 13th anniversary of Netaji's death. Since it is the most important event for my temple, I am planning to hold a solemn memorial service with the support of the Japanese Foreign Office. Indian Embassy in Japan, Tokye Metropolitan Government and various other erganizations concerned to mark the occasion with greet significance. If you do not mind, I would like to ask you whether your governmen has decided any measures for the maintenance of the dignity and the safekeeping as well as for the return to Iadia of Netaji's ashes. At the news of your visit to Japan, the Japanese people are looks forward to the day with joy. It is easily sapposed that you will be very busy with official arrangements when you visit Japan, but I sincerely hope as a religionist that you will visit my temple as a part of your efficial itiaerary, or if impossible, unofficially te consolo the soul of Notaji. I have the honour to pray that you will be in good health as ever-Yours very truly, Sd. Kyeei Mechizuki Priest of Renkoji Temple

TOP SERVE

D.O. No. F.5(1)NGO-I

September 20, 1987

My dear Acharya,

14 94 162.167ks

Please refer to your letter No. 25/4/NGO of 9th September, 1957.

2. As regards point 1 of Rev. Mochizuki's letter to the 'rime Minister, this Embassy was represented at the ceremonial service held on the 18th August.

I myself could not attend but the First Secretary, the Press Attache and the Military Attache were present on the occasion. Later the Prime Minister's decision to visit the temple on Sunday the 13th October disposes of point 3 of Rev. Mochizuki's letter. As regards point 2 the position is that Miss. Leilamani Naidu wrote to us in her letter No. D.5219-NGO/53 of 4th December, 1953, that Rev. Mochizuki should be informed that at a proper time Netaji's ashes will be sent for and appropriately kept in India. Since then the Prime Minister in answer to a question in the Lok Sabha on 29th September, 1955. said that no steps should be taken without the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We do not know if there have been any further developments in this connection. It is for our Government to decide whether they would ask for the ashes to be sent to India and the manner in which Netaji's ashes should be preserved or consecrated.

3. I presume it is your intention that you should yourself reply to Rev. Mochizuki's letter.

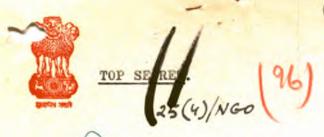
Yours sincerely,

m

( C. S. Jha )

Shri B.K. Acharya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, NEW DELAY.

4.26 pushe



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI. \*

October 29, 1957.

Marile 1

My dear Ambassador,

Kindly refer to your D.O. letter No.F.5(1)
NGO-I of the 20th September addressed to
Shri Acharya, regarding the ashes of Netaji.
The controversy in regard to the death of Netaji
Subhas Chandra Bose has not yet ended at least
so far as some members of his family are
concerned. The Prime Minister, therefore,
decided on receipt of the Netaji Enquiry
Committee's report that no attempt should yet
be made to bring the ashes back to India. The
present arrangement should continue. It will
be expedient if perhaps you would suitably
inform Rev. Mochizuki with reference to his
letter to the Prime Minister.

With kind read Yours sincerely,

(J. S. MEHTA)

Shri C. S. Jha, I.C.S., Ambassador of India, TOKYO. No. F.5(1) NGO-I November 8, 1957 Rev. Kyoei Mochizuki, Priest of Renkoji Temple, 130, 2-chome, Koenji, Suginami-ku, TOKYO

Dear Sir.

To

On 1st July you wrote to His Excellency the Prime Minister of India asking him whether he had decided any measures for the maintenance of the dignity and the safe-keeping as well as for the return to India of Netaji's ashes. Since then Pandit Nehru has himself been to your temple and has seen the ashes kept by you there. Impressed by the arrangements made by you for the safe-keeping of these ashes, he feels that for the present they should continue in your temple. I trust this arrangement will be acceptable to you.

Yours faithfully.

(C.S.Jha) Ambassador of India

No. D.5046-EA/57 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

New Delhi (3), the December, 1957.

so we have any we? "Dear Chancery,

Forwarded herewith is a copy of a letter dated 22nd November, 1957 addressed by Mr. Chisema Nishimura to the Prime Minister.

Five copies of the Netaji Inquiry Committee Report are sent herewith. One of these may kindly be sent to Mr. Nishimura with the remark that the Government of India have no objection to his quoting portions of the report in his articles.



Embassy of India in Japan, Tokyo.

(COPY)

YAMATO-KYOKU-KUNAI KANAGAWA-KEN-JAPAN.

HIS EXCELLENCY PRIME MINSTER DR. PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU JI.

NOVEMBER 22, 1957.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that as the adviser of Remkaji temple, I read the letter addressed to Rev Mochizki which had been written at your request by His Excellency Ambassador Jhar. Asked by Rev Mochizuki of my opinion as to your proposal about pressering Netaji Base's ashes safely further, I instantly told him that I agreed with you /continue pre- about it. The ne agreed, too. I am said serving Netaji's till the day when they are returned home at your ashes safely request. In a few days Rev Mochizuki will post his letter to you, together with seven memorial photographs about it. The he agreed, too. I am sure he will taken on October, 13.

By the way, I have a great favour to ask The other day I read through the of you. pamphlet entitled "Netaji Inquiry Committee Report" which had been published by Government of India in 1956. Rankoji temple was presented it by Indian Embassy. I as well as Rev. Mochizuki should like to let its contents know to Japanese people, as some of them misunderstand about Netaji's death and his ashes.

I would like you to let me know if you will kindly allow me quoting some contents of the Report when I write an article about it. think just friendship between India and Japan will be produced on making both peoples' misunderstangs die down at the very beginning.

I wish you good luck and health.

Hoping to see youagain some day in future if possible.

> Very trucky Yours faithfully,

No. F.5(1)NGO-I December 13, 1957 To Mr. Chisema Nishimura, Yamato Kyoku-kunai, p. 160/0 Kanagawa-Kon. Dear Sir. I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 22nd November, 1957, to the Prime Minister of India. 2. As desired by you in your letter
I am to enclose herewith one copy of the Netaji
Enquiry Committee's report and to inform you
that the Government of India have no objection to your quoting portions of this publication in your article. Yours faithfully. (G.J.Malik) First Secretary Encl:



(22th

183

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

(100)

November 26, 1957

1875 1957

My dear Jha,

Prime Minister tells me that before he left
Japan he heard that Amiya Bose, son of the late
Sarat Chandra Bose, had reached Tokyo. Prime Minister
would like to know what Shri Amiya Bose did in Tokyo.
Did he pay any visit to the Renkoji Temple and did
he call at the Embassy at all?

2. I also send herewith a copy of a letter which the Prime Minister has received from the priest of the Renkoji Temple.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Dutt)

Shri C.S. Jha, Ambassador of India, Tokyo (JAPAN) I have no adequate words to express my thanks for your having visited the Renkoji Temple on October 13. It was regrettable to me that as you were busy I could not have time enough to talk with you.

Netaji Bose's soul, I suppose, must have been content really with your visit. Enclosed here you will find the photographs taken on that day.

On November 8, I received a letter from His Excellency
Ambassador Jha, telling that you had asked me to agree to preserving
Netaji Bose's ashes safely further hemeafter. Of course, I agree
with you of this matter. But I feel Netaji's soul is anxious to
return to his fatherland as soon as possible.

By the way, I should like to tell you that I was at Haneda Airport to see you off when you were about to leave Japan. Praying that you would reach your country safe, I saw you off at the general people's seats. I regret deeply I could not tell you good-by directly.

I close this letter, believing I shall be able to have a chance to see you again in future.

I wish you good luck and health.

Yours very truly

Sd/

Kyoei Mochizuki The priest of the Renkoji Temple.

25 185

10th Dec. 1957

My dear Dutt,

Will you kindly refer to your D.O. letter No.FS/1009 dated November 26, 1957? Amiya Bose was in Japan for about a month. He appears to have arrived just a few days before the Prime Minister's visit and left on the 30th October. I came to learn that he was here a few days before he left. He met our Military Attache and a day before he was due to leave he called on me.

- 2. Amiya Bose told me that he had come to Japan to collect original material in connection with Netaji Subhas Bose's biography which he was writing. During his stay he had contacted various people with a view to find out Netaji's contacts and activities in Japan. He had tried to get hold of any letters written by him to various people or other documents concerning him. He said that he had found a great regard for Netaji in Japan (which is true) and several people had promised to furnish him material. He also said that the house in which Netaji Subhas Bose lived in Calcutta had been converted into an international cultural centre which it was also intended to be used as a repository of things associated with Netaji. He was, however, rather woolly and vague about this. When asked by me about the precise nature of the activities of this Centre he added that it would be a sort of counterpart of the Indian Council of World Affairs.
- 3. Amiya Bose did not say that he had come to find out the truth about Netaji's death but when I asked him whether he had any views on that controversial subject he merely said that there were circumstances indicating that Netaji had been preparing to leave for Russia. He could not say whether Netaji was alive or dead but he had no hesitation in saying that the Enquiry Committee had not done its job properly and that the Government of India should have appointed a Committee of persons of higher calibre.
- 4. A few days before his departure he was entertained to lunch by an official of the Gaimusho (Mr. Miyake who used to be Counsellor in India) at which our Military Attache was also invited. No special significance need be attached to this. Gaimusho probably entertained him partly because their Consul General in Calcutta had written to them and partly because they wished to find out what he had been doing. It is the usual practice here for some officers of the Gaimusho to ask visiting Indians, even if they are notparticular distinguished to a meal if they have been commended by their Embassy or Consuls General in India.

W12.11.

5. We have no information about Amiya Bose having indulged here in any undesirable activities or expressions of opinion adverse to the Government of India or to its policies. I attach for your information a copy of a news item on him in the <u>Japan Times</u>.

6. As far as we have been able to ascertain, Amiya Bose did not visit the Renkoji Temple.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(C.S. JHA)

Shri S. Dutt, I.C.S., Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

Encl:1

(187 W)

JAPAN TIMES OCT. 17th. 1957

OCT. 1 7, 1957

BOSE'S MEPHEW HERE TO COLLECT DATA ON LEADER'S ACTIVITIES

The nephew of the celebrated Indian leader, Sbhas Chandra
Bose, is now in Japan on a three-week visit to collect material
bearing on his uncle's activities in Japan.

Amiya Nath Bose, secretary of the Sarat Bose Academy in Calcutta, also desires to establish contacts in Japan for the academy, a reserch institute on national and international affairs.

Bose said he will welcome any information and help from persons here who had contacts with his uncle during the war.

The tall, well-built Indian scholar who bears a striking resemblance to his uncle said that the "Netaji's" house in Calcutta would be preserved intact to perpetuate the memory of the popular Indian freedom fighter, who is believed to have died in a plane cash in Taipei on his way to Japan shortly after the end of the Pacific War.

He said that plans are afoot to build an international hall and a guest house in the spacious compounds of the Bose home. These will be constructed with contributions from Asian countries "so that they can function as an Asian centrefor studies on international affairs with special emphasis on Asian problems."

He said the memories of Bose are still cherished by many Indians so much so that 100,000 persons attended the memorial services held recently in Calcutta.

185

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He added that Calcutta remains the most important cultural center of India.

Bose is scheduled to spend the weekend in Kansai and resume his activities in Tokyo early next yea week. He is due to leave for Calcutta Oct. 29.



MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI

December 12, 1957.

1 1 1957

My dear Jha,

Thank you for your

letter No.F.5(b)NGO-I of

December 10 regarding Amiya

Bose's activities in Japan.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Dutt)

Shri C.S. Jha, Ambassador of India, Tokyo.

To Mr. G. J. Malik.

First Secretary

Embassy of India in Japan.

Lear Sir,

[10]

Yamato kyo kukunai

Kanagawa-ken.

December 16, 57

Lungawa-ken.

December 16, 57 Dear sir, (103) I acknowledge receipt of your favour of December 13 and one copy of the Netaji Enquiry Committee's report.

I have no adequate words to express my thanks for them. I should be much pleased if you would kindly convey my best regards to His Excellency Prime Minister of India. I wish you good luck and health. Yours truly. Chisems Diolimula 亚村午黎馬. I enclose two photographs here with.

One off here with the comment of the commen

191 12th January, 1958. Sir, Please let us congratulate for your health. We understand that an association named Subhas Chandra Bose Academy will be formed in Calcutta on the 23rd of January, Netaji's birthday. In this connection, we should like to hold a meeting of persons who had deep relation with the deceased in Japan and to seek your esteemed advice for forming a similar association here and thereby promote friendly relation between India and Japan. We know you are very busy but sincerely hope you will kindly honour us with your presence. Sincerely yours, Caretakers:-

Shohzo Kawabe Takeo Iwakuro Chu Katakura Kikuko Marka Emori

Time:

Noon,

January 23, 1958 (Thur.)

Place:

Tohtoh Tei, Hibiya.

To
His Excellency Mr. C.S. Jha,
and Mrs. Jha.

K.K. Recv'd 22.1.58.

F.5(1)NGO-I. 25th August, 1958. 100 to 10

Acharya,

Please refer to the correspondence resting with Rauf's letter F.5(1)NGO-I of 5th December, 1952, about Subhas Bose's treasure Bose's treasure.

- 2. Recently a Japanese gentleman named Keizo Takei nov employed by the Miyoshi Chemical Co. Ltd. whose office is at 8, 1-chome, Tamachi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo has been coming to the Embassy. He claims that he has knowledge of the whereabouts of Subhas Bose's treasure which he can identify because he himself did liaison work with the IMA during the war having, inter alia, trained Indian cadets in the INA.
- 3. According to him the principal item of jevellery is an oriental emerald weighing 18,400 cerats. There are also star sapphires, white diamonds and other valuables. These valuables are allegedly deposited in the Misui Bank by the present holder, a Mr. Tajima. Mr. Takei offers to use his efforts to try to determine if the articles belonged to Subhas Chandra Bose and to persuade the present holder that his possession of these valuables is illegal and he should transfer them to the Embassy. Mr. Takei requests our cooperation and does not ask for any remumeration.
- It seems incredible that an emerald of 18,400 carats should exist at all and, if it exists, should not be an object of interest to all collectors, museums and jevellers in the world. Similarly it is unlikely that Mr. Taked performed liaison duties with the IMA because he speaks no language other than Japanese. However, as he is very insistent and has left a written statement in Japanese with us we feel that we should mention the matter to you in view of the interest which the Prime Minister himself took in this subject in 1951. At that time, I understand, the matter was dropped because it was considered that the publicity which might arise from any investigation would not be worth the value of the property likely to be salvaged. Now that we are offered some specific details, I wonder if you would like us to pursue it, and indicate how we should proceed. I might add that as the information furnished to us by Mr. Taked concerns a Japanese national and a Japanese Bank, any enquiries except through the agencies of the Japanese Government may be extremely difficult.

Yours sincerely,

( C.S. Jha )

Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, NEW DELHI. Acharya,



S.NO. (105)

D.O. No: 25(4)NGO.



# MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI.

The 13th October, 1953.



My dear Jha:

I regret I have not been able to reply earlier to your letter No: F.5(1)NGO-I, dated the 25th August regarding Shri Subhas Bose's treasure.

In his return from Japan, however, I have consulted Foreign Secretary who is of the view that the best course will be for you to take up the matter with the Japanese Foreign Office. You might transmit to them the information which has reached the Embassy and ask the Foreign Office for their advice as to how best the matter could be pursued. It should be made clear to the Foreign office that the Government of India have no intention of entering upon any protracted civil proceedings in this matter. You may, however, refer to the high esteem and veneration in which the memory of the late Shri Bose is held in India and add that, apart from the sentimental value to India of anything connected with him, it will only be in keeping with the late Shri Bose's struggle for giving a better deal to the poor people of his country to let any treasure left by him be utilised for some humanitarian purpose.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

(B.K. Scharya)

Shri C.S. Jha, ICS., Ambassador of India in Japan, Tokvo.

250 197 No.F.5(1) MGO-1. 27th November, 1958. My dear Would you please refer to the correspondence about the late Shri Subesh Chandra Bose's ashes resting with the Ambassador's letter of even reference dated 10th December, 1957. Last month, I went to see Mr. Hiyake, Dy. Director of the Asian Affairs Bureau in the Ministry of Poreign Affairs. He asked me when the Covernment of India proposed to remove Shri Bose's ashes. He explained that this was a personal enquiry as the priest had been feeling uncomfortable about the continued presence of the askes in the temple. According to Mr. Miyeke, it is not the custom in Japan for askes to be kept continuously in temples. They are normally retained for ashort period and then transferred to the family grave or Moreover, the priest also feels that he is getting old and that he should not leave the ashes to others after I explained to Mr. Miyake that there had been no request from either Mr. Bose's family in Austria or his relatives in India and we may be embarrassed by having these ashes in India since, among Hindus, the ashes are cast into a river or otherwise scattered. Mr. Miyeke said that, in any case, it would be more appropriate for the ashes to be disposed of in India than retained indefinitely in Japan. I have reported this matter to the Ambassador who agrees that there is force in Mr. Miyeke's argument particularly when we are officially taking steps to transfer the ashes of Shri Rash Behari Bose and arrangements are being made for keeping them in India. This matter is being reported for your information and for any comments you may wish to make. I would also like some guidance as to what I should say to Mr. Miyeke if Mgain raises this question, as I feel he will. Yours sincerely, ( G.J. Malik ) Shri J.S. Mehta, I.F.S., Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs,

New Delhi.

16 TEC 1956

To: Mr. G.J. Malik First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Tokyo.

From: L.D.M. Abeyeratne & Ichiro Kagabu,
96, Tokuji-cho, Ikegami,
Ohta-ku, Tokyo.

Subject: - Buddha's emerald head illegally possessed by Japanese national.

Sir,

I send herewith a photo of Buddha's emerald head which originally belonged to the late Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. It is now possessed by Mr. Jusei Tajima, whose career is not clear excepting that he was in the South Seas area during the last war. The fact that he should possess the article is unreasonable.

On one occasion he says he has bought it at Singapore, while on the another occasion he says he has bought it from Netaji's Japanese is lady. Thus, whether he has got it through a proper channel or not is questionable.

As mentioned in an article "Whereabouts of Japanese diamond" in a magazine "Special issue of Bungei-Shunju 1956.2", matters regarding diamond were taken up at the Diet may be because there are some questions about Netaji's diamond. It is surmized from the article that Mr. Tajima might have illegally obtained the article.

It is justice to recover it from the man who got the emerald head illegally.

In the circumstnances I submit this photo to His Excellency the Ambassador hoping that the article in question may be returned to India through diplomatic procedures.

Faithfully yours,

(L.D.M. Ameyertne)

(Ichiro Toshibe)

Translation from an article appeared in monthly magazine Bungei-Shunju 1956.2, special number.

WHEREABOUTS OF ONE TRILLION YEN DIAMOND

By Mr. Kohichi Sekoh.

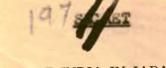
A large amount of diamond was procured by Japanese Government from the nation during the last war. According to a testimony at the Diet in those days by an official in charge, the amount of the diamond procured from the nation was about 160,000 carats, which is at present kept at the Bank of Japan. I cannot, however, agree to the figure since there must be about and 650x carats according to the results of my investigation made when I was parliamentary vice Minister for International Affairs. In this connection, many people were summoned to testify at the Diet after the war. I understand GHO (General Headquarters) had delicate relation with the diamond issue. Accidentally I came to know they had 50 carats of diamond in their custody. Also, I know a large amount of diamond was found when a plance crashed with Mr. Bose and some Japanese on board. Further, many pieces of diamond had ham scattered at the crashing site of a Japanese plane at Mr. Mihara.

My prayer is that diamond illegally possessed by certain people will come out to the world and returned to the original owners. I am sure huge amount of concealed diamond will be displayed at show-windows of jewel shops once a law authorizing ownership of diamond by the present owners is promulgated.

Written opinion To: His Excellency The Ambassador of India. Ichiro Kagabu, From: 96, Tokujicho, Ikegami, Ohta-ku, Tokyo. & L.D. M. Abeyratne We have submitted earlier our written opinion on the Buddha's Emerald Head and introduced an article appeared in a magazine regarding a problem of diamond which was once taken up by Mr. Koichi Sekoh, member of the House of Representatives at the Diet. Since Mr. Sekoh has been appointed State Minister in the Kishi Cabinet, we should suggest that you may kindly request him to expedite return of the Buddha's Emerald Head to India. Since Mr. Sekoh has strived for the cause of justice, we are sure that he will cooperate with you in the matter in his official capacity. We write the above opinion for your information. 13th January, 1959.

印献大人, H×ルケー神るとしいてを見まるとまして 2000一十三十七年 新 江西京共和 の治力、果然地震大世群江1000 是見見と見其中は)、仁世難以の ダーヤヤントに対き日本其をいいばれれ した法的のでのは近川上東なんにばす 第一一个回世群以上之下外南の门降 大国アーツ人生のいなーカースからいろの エメシュナーはからやかくもかいけになりとまたでは

多道接世科以にこれなるのかはへの 夏野之保運等你所力色也同此人 は世科のはまにだいて四人としいい まれのとのではたするようべた かれは 今はは日本政はのハイソートンとう おおでははいまれいていれているしょ 新一大大小面下在了一个大人一面一个 1444、1.ナルル -27-1 =19- ST





EMBASSY OF INDIA IN JAPAN TOKYO

February 23, 1961.

My dear

A couple of years ago this Embassy was informed by some non-official unknown Japanese that an emerald statue of Buddha of the length of about 10-11" once belonging to late Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose was now in the possession of some Japanese family. It was reported that this statue was under negotiation for sale to some rich American and it was valued at a few million rupees. But the informant had stated that in view of the fact that the statue could have a sentimental value for the Government of India, they were in a position to arrange with the owners to sell it to us at even 10 to 15 per cent of the market value. The Ministry being consulted asked us to place the matter in the hands of the Japanese Foreign Office, who could be assured that we would not like to engage in any prolonged civil suit for the acquisition of the property. The Japanese Foreign Office when they were contacted, expressed help-lessness in the absence of any definite knowledge of the whereabouts of the statue and any dependable evidence to show that the statue belonged to Netaji. As we ourselves had no other information besides the report of those unknown Japanese, the matter was allowed to rest at that.

A few days ago the report was once again made to us that the emerald statue was again available at a reasonable price. This time two of our officers succeeded in having a look at it. While none of them is a connoisseur of jewels, as laymen both of them felt that the material seemed to be somewhat similar to the emerald Buddha in Bangkok which is now in the possession of the Government of Thailand. The Foreign Office here has once again been approached. They have once again raised the difficulty about the lack of evidence to show that the property belonged to Netaji. Even if they succeed in securing the statue from its present holders, we have no such proof on our record. It is, however, believed that in case it really did form a part of the jewels in possession of Netaji when he died in the air crash, it must have been presented to him by some people either in Singapore or in Thailand or in Burma. It would, therefore, help us if it could be ascertained from people who were associated with the collection of funds for the Indian National Army in those countries whether in their knowledge, such a contribution was ever received by Netaji. I shall be grateful if you could kindly make confidential enquiries from such persons in your place who were close to Netaji during the Movement to find out if they could throw any light on the subject.

I hope you are keeping well and with kind regards,

20 (W Syt. Mari Rougen

Yours sincerely,

(2) Syt. Y.K. Pin Dand Lunter 9(

(Lalji Mehrotra)

En Burana

P.S. I think that Mr. Dina Nath, Sardar Zora Singh and Mr. Bashir of Bashir Shoe Company were connected with the collection mr and administration of funds for the Azad Hind Army. Perhaps they may be able to say something so far as collections in Burma are concerned.

P.K. Banerjee, IFS, D.O. No. F. S(1) - NGO=

7th March, 1961.

My dear

Counsellor.

Enclosed is a report on an image of emerald Buddha alleged to be part of personal property of Netaji Subhash Chander B030-

In 1958 also, we received some information in this regard but our effort was fruitless. This time, however, we were more careful and discrete. At least we have been able to have a look at this emerald Buddha. Whether it is genuine or not is a different matter.

You may also notice that we brought this matter to the attention of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and they are making investigation. If you have any information to confirm that Netaji Bose had an emerald Buddha in his possession, it would help us a lot. If you have any other instruction in the matter, kindly drop me a line.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

(P.K. Baner jee)

Shri K. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. New Delhi-



### Information Service of India

Mr. T. Ishikawa, a resident of Aomori City, accompanied by a person, who was introduced to us as a Buddhist monk, called at the ISI yesterday and reported that a 1700-year-old image of Lord Buddhimade of emaralds, was soon to be sold by its owner to an American multi-millionaire connected with the Rockfeller Foundation for US. \$30 million. Mr. Ishikawa himself had neither seen the image nor did he know its owner. But the monk had seen the image and also knew its owner. According to him, the image showed Lord Buddha with folded hands, was about a feet high and weighed 14,700 carots. It was fixed on a 21" sq. piece of wood.

- 2. The Buddhist mank further added that the image originally belonged to the late Subhash Chandra Bose, but, after his death, came to be acquired by its present owner. He refused to disclose as to how the latter came to possess the image or what his name and address were. He, however, said that the owner had two houses: one in Tokyo and the other in Aomori, and that the image was at present lying in Tokyo.
- 3. Both Mr. Ishikawa and the Buddhist monk added that they did not like the idea of an image of Lord Buddha going to the USA for sake of money. On the other hand, they thought that Prime Minister Nehru was anxious that the image should be acquired by the Govt. of India. They said that they would be very happy to help the Govt. of India in acquiring the image if we agreed to pay them 5% of the total amount for which the image was going to be sold i.e. \$1.5 million. They refused to disclose as to how they could accomplish such a remarkable job of getting us an article for \$1.5 million when, according to their own statement, someone else was ready to pay \$30 million for the same article.
- 4. The matter was reported to the Counsellor. He said that ther were some previous papers also on the subject. A look at the old file showed that a story about the treasures of the later Subhash Bose was told to us in 1958 also. At that time one Keizo Takei, an employee of the Miyeshi Chemical Co.; Ltd., Tokyo, informed us that the treasures of the late Bose were deposited in the Mitsui Bank by their present holder, a Mr. Tajima. He also added that the principal item of treasures was an oriental emerald weighing 18,400 carots. The matter was reported to the Government of India in August 1958. They advised that the best course for us would be to take up the matter with the Japanese Government. We could transmit to them the information which we had and ask them for their advice as to how best the matter could be handled. We were also asked to make it clear to the Japanese Government that the Govt. of India had no intention of entering upon any protracted civil proceedings in this matter.
- 5. The matter was taken up with Mr. Iwama of the Gaimusho in December 1958 by our former First Secretary, Mr. Malik. An extract from a note recorded by him after meeting 'r. Iwama is reproduced below:

"He was rather discouraging saying that information we had received was not specific, that it would be difficult for the Police to undertake investigations without infringing the Human Rights Provisions of the Constitution, etc. He went so far as to suggest that we should engage a private detective. I pointed out that publicity was precisely what it was the interest of both Governments to avoid and that police could find things out with much less danger of publicity than a private investigation. I also said that it would be desirable to give some answer to the various parties which had come to the Embassy with information. Mr. Iwama said he would consult the Legal

Affairs Bureau".

There do not seem to have been any further developments in the matter since then.

Sd/-Dhian Singh 13.1.61.

> Sd/-(H.D. Bhalla)

Mr. Ishikawa and the Buddhist monk may be asked to show to our representative the image to enable us to judge the value of the same. While the repetation of such an offer gives a reason to imagine that some article of the kind does exist. We cannot entirely rely on it was take the next step until we see it ourselves.

Sd/-(Lalji Mehrotra) 14.1.61.

## Counsellor.

I suggest that FS(C) and TS(ISI) may kindly have a look ditand report.

Sd/-(P.K. Banerjee) 16:1-61

Mr. Ishikawa contacted the Embassy today on the telephone. I told him that we would like to have a look at the image before considering the matter further. At first, he demanded 5% of \$30 million even for showing it, but later on said that he would contact us again after consulting some other people.

Sd/-(H.D. Bhalla) 16.1.61.

Today Mr. Ishikawa and one Mr. Mikami who calimed to be priest but looked and behaved like a desperate character called on me. 'They have agreed to come on Friday, the 10th February at 1 P.M. here to take Shri Jerath and myself to the place and show us the image. They were very keen that we should decide about the matter. They alao pressed for some key-money which the undersigned refused. One so-called certificate (copy) was given and also their local address near Gehinkan (Both attached)

Sd/-(H.D. Bhalla) 8.2.1961

Counsellor Mr. Jerath

Good Luck.

Sd/-P.K.B. 9.2.61. Sd/-(R.K. Jerath) 9.2.61.

-3- 202 On Friday the 10th February, FS(C) Shri Jerath and I, accompanied by interpreter went to a place near Gehinkan. We were escorted there by Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Mikami and later on were introduced to three other gentlemen viz. Mr. Tojima (who claimed to be the owner), Mr. Kumouchi (an old man who gave the certificate) and one Mr. Akihara. Mr. Tajima (a medium-sized man of about 50 years) claimed that the said image had been in his possession for over 40 years and that he had purchased it in Singapore. Later on he and others partly contradicted the claim and vaguely associated it with Shri Subhash Bose. Ultimately the image was produced. The image of Buddha was about 9 or 10 inches in height. It seemed to be of emerald though we, of course, could not testify to its value or geniuneness. The Buddha head was hollow from inside but was appeared to be fairly heavy. Shri Jerath and I returned without any commitment and promised further consideration. After discussions with Ambassador and Counsellor, the undersigned informed Mr. Ishikawa and Mr. Mikami that the Embassy would proceed in the matter only through the Government of Japan. On 15th February Shri Jerath and I met Mr. Uchida of the Gaimusho and requested informally that the matter should be investigated. To this the Gaimusho officials agreed. Today I handed over a copy of the certificate and a copy of the address given by Mr. Mikami to Gaimusho. Later on Mr. Kawai accompanied by a plain-clothed detective and pointed out the place near Gehinkan where the image had been shown to us. Mr. Kawai had to be sent to the place near Gehinkan because the telephone number given by Mr. Kamouchi was wrong according to Gaimusho. It should also be mentioned that Mr. Uchida and other officials of the Gaimusho mentioned that there are likely to be two difficulties in the matter viz. It will be very difficult to take over the image from i) the present possessor in so far as legal proceedings by the Government of Japan would be necessary. Even if the image was recovered, it would be difficult to prove that the present ownership is illegal and also that the image in fact did belong to Shri Subash Bose. In view of the above, Ambassador may kindly consider writing to associates of Netaji to obtain further evidence in the matter. Sd/-(H.D. Bhalla) 20.2.61 FS(C) Sd/-(R.K. Jerath) 21.2.61. Ambassador.

# Address given by Mr. Mikami

at 13 10/

in Hozumi Kensetsu

Opposite Telephone-Telegraph

Office

Sankocho, Meguro

To

Whom it may concern this (crystal) I judge with my wide experience.

It is to be a (oriental 'emerald) I am sure.

Height 21 cm
circumference 37 cm
neck 23.6 cm
weight 951 monme (3,575 kg)
17,880 carats.

I do not think another one like this existed anywhere in the world.

Mortin M. Kamouchi
A damimond dealer of USA
Tokyo address

Phone (44 - 3059

To:

Mr. G.J. Malik, First Secretary, Indian Embassy, Tokyo.

From:

L.D.M. Abeyeratne & Ichiro Kagabu, 96, Tokuji-cho, Ikegami, Ohta-ku, Tokyo.

Subject: Buddha's emerald head illegally possessed by Japanese national.

Sir,

I send herewith a photo of Budlha's emerald head which originally belonged to the late Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. It is now possessed by Mr. Jusei Tajima, whose career is not clear excepting that he was in the South Seas area during the last war. The fact that he should possess the article is unreasonable. On one occassion he says he has bought it at Singapore, while on the another occassion he says he has bought it from Netaji(s Japanese lady. Thus, whether he has got it through a proper channel or not is questionable.

As mentioned in an article "Whereabouts of Japanese diamond" in a magazine "Special issue of Bungei-Shunju 1956.2", matters regarding diamond were taken up at the Diet may be because there are some questions about Netaji's diamond. It is surmized from the article that Mr. Tajima might have illegally obtained the article.

It is justice to recover it from the man who got the emerald head illegally.

In the circumstances I submit this photo to His Excellency the Ambassador hoping that the article in question may be returned to India through diplomatic procedures.

Faithfully yours,
(L.D.M. Ameyertne)
(Ichiro Toshibe)

Translation of written statement by Mr. K. Takei, Miyoshi Chemical Co. Ltd., Establishment Office, No. 8, 1-chome, Kanda, Tamehi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, at the Chancery on the 8th August, 1958.

( The state of the

No. 1 To try to determine with all our efforts whether or not the article (oriental emerald, C. 18,400,951 momme) belongs to Chandra Bose. Others (Star supphire and white dia) If there are no records in the Embassy, we will do our best and find evidence to show that the article belongs to Chandra Bose.

- No. 2 We will explain to the present holder of the article that his possession of the article is illegal and try to have it transferred to the Embassy.
- No.3 If the Embassy has any good methods, we will give full cooperation with you. Without remuneration. In the case of No. 1 & 2, remuneration is needed for the present holder and others who cooperate.
- No.4 Have an appointment to see the present holder.

Names: 1. Tajima 2. Nakamura 3. Kameuchi

4. Go shu so 5. Ando.

No. 5 Those who determined it to be oriental emerald C. 18,400 (951 momme) are:

K. Takei, M. Takumi and K. Urabe.

The attached name card reads:

Keizo Takei

Sanji Chemical Industries Co. Ltd., Founding Office: 8, 1-chome, Kanda O-machi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (Tel. 251-5613)

Translation from an article appeared in monthly magazine Bungei-Shunju 1956-2, special number.

WHEREABOUTS OF ONE TRILLION YEN DIAMOND

By Mr. Kohichi Sekoh.

A large amount of diamond was procured by Japanese Government from the nation during the last war. According to a testimony at the Diet in those days by an official in charge, the amount of the diamond procured from the nation was about 160,000 carats, which is at present kept at the Bank of Japan. I cannot, however, agree to the figure since there must be about 650,000 carats according to the results of my investigation made when I was parliamentary vice Minister for International Affairs. In this connection, many people were summoned to testify at the Diet after the war. I understand GHQ (General Headquarters) had delicate relations with the diamond issue. Accidentally I came to know they had 50 carats of diamond in their custody. Also, I know a large amount of diamond was found when a plane crashed with Mr. Bose and some Japanese on board. Further, many pieces of diamond had scattered at the crashing site of a Japanese plane at Mr. Mihara.

My prayer is that diamond illegally possessed by certain people will come out to the world and returned to the original owners. I am sure huge amount of concealed diamond will be displayed at show-windows of jewel shops once a law authorizing ownership of diamond by the present owners is promulgated.



129-15) | W. L. Mehta, ICS.,

Joint Secretary.

MINISTRY OF FERNAL AFFAIRS

15th March, 1961.

D.O. No. 12166-N2166,

My Daa Fill,

Thank you for your Top Secret letter
No.F.5(1)-NGO.I dated the 17th March, 1961, and the
very interesting enclosure. I discussed with F.S.
who feels that any attempt to establish Netaji's
ownership over the emarald Buddha would be like a
wild goose' chase. It is possible, however, that
our Ministry of S.R.& C.A. may be interested in this
image of Buddha for one of their Museums. Do you
think it would be worth our while to take this up
with them, specially as we are not even sure that the
image is genuine and in fact worth very much more
than what we may have to pay to the intermediaries.

(K. I. Menta)

Shri P.K.Banerjee, IFS., Counsellor, Embassy of India, TOKYO. AMBASSADOR

No. 32/61

(113)

EMBASSY OF INDIA BANGKOK

13th March, 1961 Phalguna 22, 1882 (Saka

101 3.61

My dear Lalji Mehrotra,

Please refer to your No. 5(1)NGO of 23.2.1961 regarding an emerald statue of Buddha which may belong to late Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

- 2. I have talked to two persons who were likely to throw the best light on the subject. Ishar Singh Nirula, who was a Minister in Netaji's government and who has lived in Thailand for long, told me that he did see the jewellery when it was being packed to be sent with Netaji when he left Bangkok for the last time. He does not remember seeing any emerald Buddha in this jewellery. He, however, states that he had only a general look and was not looking for any particular piece. He says S.A. Aiyer, who was put in charge of the jewellery accompanying Netaji, may be the best person to throw light on the matter.
- 3. The other person I have talked to is Sewak Mehtani, whose house Netaji was occupying and who was also in fairly close touch with him. He says he did not see the jewellery when it was being packed. However, he knows that before leaving Bangkok, Netaji gave some pieces to some of his aides and the rest he took with himself in carefully packed boxes. He feels these boxes must have been with him when the plane crashed in Formosa. So Habibul Rahman may be the best person to know what was packed and what happened to it after the crash.
- I am sorry I cannot send you more helpful information for none here is likely to have any more than these two persons. Both of them state they never head of any such magnificent piece being given to or being with Netaji. Aiyer's address I do not know but could be easily obtained from the Ministry. If it is any use approaching Habibul Rahman, he could perhaps be traced through the Pakistan Embass at Tokyo. Bhonsle may also be able to throw some light as he was with Netaji till the last month, as also Gulzara Singh, a very staunch and trustworthy officer of Netaji. J.K. Bhonsle (General, INA) is Adviser to the Ministry of Education. And Gulzara Singh is in the Army and could be contacted through the Army Headquarters. He is probably a Major or a Lt. Colonel now as he had to rejoin in a lower rank than his original one.

With kindest regards and when do we see both of you again,

Yours sincerely,

(Naranjan Singh Gill)

Shri Lalji Mehrotra, Ambassador of India in Japan, TOKYO No. F. 5(1) -NGO-1.

March 20, 1961.

Dear Mr. Oal,

conversation, we understand that the appropriate authorities have been able to establish contacts with the people connected with the image of Lord Buidha. Regarding your suggestion that a reputed jeweller could also assist in the matter and also your suggestion that Mr. Kawai of our Embassy should discuss the matter with some officials, we are very happy to agree to the same and shall be grateful if we are acquainted with further progress in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

(H.Bhalla)

Mr. Hinoshi Ohi, Mouth West Asia Section, Gaimusho, Tokyo.



EMBASSY OF INDIA

Rangoon, 12th April 1931.

D.O.No.6 PG 60/102.

My dear Ambassador,

Please refer to your letter No.5(1)NGO dated February 23,1961.

The story of the emerald Buddha is very interesting, but I have not been able to find any confirmation whatsoever from sources in Rangoon. Neither Dina Nath nor Zora Singh are aware of any such valuable emerald Buddha having been given to Netaji in Burma. A few months ago, there was a story of an emerald Buddha having been brought to light in Amritsar, and it was alleged that this had been taken from Burma by an Indian soldier. This has obviously nothing to do with the statue now in Japan. If any further relevant information comes to light, I shall write to you again.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(R. S. MANI) Ambassador.

Shri Lalji Mehrotra, Ambassador of India, Tokyo, (JAPAN) 243-55/61



By category 'A' bag D.O.No. F. 2(")-5/6/ HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

21st April, 1961

( July 11)

My dear Melotra Salub,



I am sorry that I have not been able to acknowledge earlier the receipt of your secret D.O. No.5(1)NGO of February 23, 1961 regarding an emerald statue of Buddha said to have belonged to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. We have been making some enquiries both here and at Penang but have not so far been able to get any specific information. As and when we get any pointer in this connection, I shall write to you again. Meanwhile it occurs to me that two of the people most connected with Netaji are Shri N. Raghavan, previously our Ambassador in France and now settled in India, and Shri A.M. Sahay, previously our Ambassador in Thailand, and now living in India. I am afraid I do not have their addresses in India. It is also possible that you may have already written to them. It seems to me that they will be the two people in the best position to know about this matter.

2. We are all very well and hope that you all are also in the best of health and spirits.

Yours sincerely,

(Y.K. PURI)

Shri Lalji Mehrotra, Ambassador of India in Japan, Tokyo.



SECRET 16/5/b 1

By category 'A' bag D.O.No.F.2(11)-S/61 11743 70

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA

28th April, 1961

SNA 16

10,501

My dear Mehotra Salilo,

In continuation of my letter of even No. of 21st April, 1961 regarding the emerald statue of Buddha, I am writing to say that we had consulted Mr. S.A. Das, the author of "Chalo Delhi", who also knew Shri Subhash Chandra Bose very well. I am afraid Shri Das has no information about the emerald statue.

2. We also consulted Dr. M.K. Lukshumeyah, at one time Secretary-General of the Rear Headquarters of the Indian Independence League and who knew Netaji fairly intimately. Dr. Lukshumeyah said that it was not Netaji's practice to make a show of religion or of religious symbols. He never saw any emerald statue of the Buddha or other similar religious symbol in the possession of Netaji and he rather doubts whether the emerald statue mentioned in your letter did ever belong to Netaji.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Y.K. PURI)

Shri Lalji Mehrotra, Ambassador of India in Japan, Tokvo.

4th November, 1997

Mr. Venu Secretary to the Ambassador

Dear Mr. Venu:

Enclosed please find four sets of the printings covering all sentences in the speeches of External Minister of India H. E. Muherjee and Dr. Sugata Bose which you have requested me when I made a telephone call to the Ambassador the other day.

Please deliver three copies among the four sets to the following three persons respectively.

- H. E. Shiddarth Singh, The Ambassador
- Mr. Jaishankar, Deputy Chief of Mission
- Mr. Bhushan, Minister

Please also convey my best regards to the above-mentioned gentlemen. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Corr: PI to P82

Shigemoto Okuda Tel:3-3407-1748(Res)

Fax: 3-3486-8327(Res)

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And has been Action as instructed.

SANSHIN BLDG., IF, 1-4-1, YURAKUCHO CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 100 JAPAN TEL: 03-3591-9081(KEY) 03-3591-3450(PAX) 03-3591-9082(CGO)

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Sincerely yours,

Shigemoto Okuda

Tel:3-3407-1748(Res)

Fax: 3-3486-8327(Res)

ym encl.



# THEORACLE

VOL. XVIII

**APRIL 1996** 

NO. 2



Externel Minister of India Mr Mukerjee

Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention
Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996
International Delegation seated on the dais

Representative of Japan Mr S.Okuda Proceedings of the plenary session of Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention, Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996

Welcome address

Dr. Sugata Bose (India)

**D**r. Sugata Bose who conducted the procedings welcomed guests from different countries of Southeast Asia, Japan, Germany and from other parts of India. He particularly mentioned the former INA cadets who had been sent to the Imperial Military Academy in Japan by Netaji for military training and were now settled in Malaysia, Singapore and South India. Dr. Bose added:

"It is a very great pleasure to have with us Mr. S.Okuda who was the youngest member of Hikari Kikan, the Japanese liaison organisation with the Indian National Army. He fought shoulder to shoulder with our soldiers of freedom on the Northeastern frontier of India in 1944-45. It is a very great privilege to welcome in our midst Mrs. Tinsa Maw Naing and her daughter, the daughter and grand-daughter of Dr. Ba Maw. Dr. Ba Maw was the President of Burma during the Second World War. We have had the great pleasure of listening to Dr. Ba Maw's son Mr. Zali Maw giving his reminiscences of Netaji and Dr. Ba Maw at a session of this convention. We also extend our welcome to the delegates who have arrived from various other foreign countries. It is only appropriate that we have no less a person than the Union Minister of External Affairs Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who is a good friend of the Bureau to come and greet them and be with us all here. I will not say any formal words of welcome to the INA Officers who are also members of the Netaji Research Bureau including Col. Lakshmi Sahgal, Col. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Capt. Yadava who are all here amidst us today. I will only say a few words about the Netaji Research Bureau. Although anniversaries are always very happy occasions for us we do not make too much of anniversaries. Because our work is continuous and constructive. I am happy to report to you that Netaji Research Bureau has

#### THE ORACLE

been going ahead full-steam with the publication of Netaji's collected works. Volume 9 of the 12 volumes that have to be published was released by the Prime Minister in September last year and we shall publish the remaining three volumes during the course of the centenary year. We also now have a one hour documentary film on Netaji on video format so that the common people of the country can actually see Netaji in film. All of you have long been familiar with the audio cassettes in which we can hear Netaji's voice.

The Netaji Research Bureau seeks inspiration from the past but refuses to be prisoners of the past. We are therefore looking forward and our aim is to build better relations among the countries of South Asia, most importantly India, Pakistan and Bangladesh on the basis of the history of our common anti-colonial struggle. That is why we had invited Mr. F.S. Aijazuddin to come and speak to us two evenings ago on the Historical Images of Pakistan. We also want to build closer relations with other countries of South East Asia. Once Netaji Centenary is over we want to build up the Bureau as one of the foremost international Institutes of contemporary economics, politics and the other social sciences. And we hope to achieve this with the support not only of the government but also popular support from a large number of his countrymen as well as friends abroad. We believe that Netaji's place in history is assured. We therefore feel that we would be the poorer if we fail to take a leaf out of the book of his life. He taught us how to negotiate the problem of difference. Rabindranath Tagore had once said that where there is difference, it is only by recognizing and respecting that difference and then restraining it in its proper place that it is possible to fashion unity. We cannot fashion unity by simply issuing legal orders which everybody will obey. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose built unity on the basis of respect and recognition of religious, linguistic and other diversities. And that is why he remains a beaconlight for better relations among South Asian countries and among Asian countries as a whole in order that we might build a better world. Netaji had ended his speech at Haripura in 1938 by saying "India freed means humanity saved" and that is the message that we want to spread throughout the world.

#### Address

Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee Minister of External Affairs Government of India\*

**D**r. Sisir Kumar Bose, Chairman, International Netaji Centenary Committee, distinguished delegates from Southeast Asian Countries and friends.

I welcome the old associates of Netaji and their relatives who have come from different parts of Southeast Asia and this sub-continent to offer their respects to Netaji at the beginning of the Centenary Celebration. I wish all of them a good stay here. We are indebted to them that despite their many personal problems and advanced age they have thought it to be their duty to come and pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We salute them.

Today at the inaugural ceremony of Netaji's Birth Centenary Celebration, we would like to offer our sincerest thanks and gratitude particularly to Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, not only because he is the Director of Netaji Research Bureau, not only because he was Netaji's fellow-traveller during his Great Escape, not simply because he belongs to a family whose great sacrifices and sufferings for the liberation of the country are an integral part of the history of our freedom struggle and that he himself actively participated in the freedom struggle. We thank him particularly because he is the founder of Netaji Research Bureau, the institution through which he has been carrying on single-handedly studies and research on Netaji. What is more, he has been showing to the new generation the way to the solution of problems of our society in the current perspective by bringing out the relevance of Netaji's life, his ideals, his thoughts, dreams and aspirations. He is not merely recording information and doling out theories. This is the importance of his work.

I sincerely feel, therefore, and I can say this particularly because I am a Bengali — it is not possible for other language or ethnic groups to feel the same way — we are very often carried away by emotion only and tend to

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. Mukherjee's address, except for the first paragraph, has been translated from the original Bengali, Ed.

disregard logic. Overcome by emotion, we want to remain fixed to ideas as to what could have happened, what should have happened, what would have pleased us but did not happen. This is not history consciousness. I do not think we can show due respect to Netaji by building monuments in concrete. Because Netaji belonged to that category of men whose role in history cannot be limited by geography or to particular nations; their influence as true revolutionaries, preachers and philosophers transcends limitations of countries and nation groups and affect all humanity. Therefore, if we recognise Netaji only as the leading figure of India's freedom struggle and one who dealt the final blow to British Imperialism, we shall fail to evaluate Netaji fully. This task of carrying out a total evaluation of Netaji is being done by Dr. Bose and his fellow-workers. That is why I am offering my gratitude to him on this special day.

What is more significant than anything else is that without any governmental assistance or wide-ranging support from any special agency Dr. Bose has been carrying on with this work relying essentially on his own personal effort over a long period of time. I am therefore going to make a small announcement on behalf of the Government of India. On behalf of Netaji Research Bureau Dr. Bose had submitted a project to the Chairman of the National Centenary Committee and Prime Minister of India Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to be completed in two phases. The Government have sanctioned Rupees six crores and twentyfive lakhs for the first phase of the project and the grant will be sent very soon. However, that is not the most important thing. What is more important is the research work that is going on here. When I was listening to Col. Arshad what struck me very much was that it was not a matter of emotion only. Because he himself admitted that he did not belong to the political world but was a soldier. And he has made an observation as a soldier in uniform and with the courage of a soldier. Netaji came into his life for a limited period but even during that short period of time Col. Arshad realised that there was something in that man that told him had Netaji entered India victoriously as Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army the history of India would have taken a different course. He believed this not only because of Netaji's personal attainments and personality but keeping in view Netaji's faith, dreams, thoughts and his social and historical perceptions. These are scattered among his innumerable writings and speeches. If we can put all these together, study and analyse them with true research mentality — liberating

#### THE ORACLE

ourselves from all myths — and present them to the new generation, then alone shall we be honouring Netaji in the right manner.

To accomplish this task we need institutions such as this. Just by playing upon words and high-sounding phrases, by drowing ourselves in mere sentiment and emotion, we shall not find the truth. But we must strive to arrive at the truth — what is Netaji's relevance today, what can we achieve by following his programme of action, by following his thoughts and ideas on the basis of a total evaluation of his life-long **Sadhana** that he pursued till the last day of his life to rouse India's national consciousness.

(Towards the end of Mr. Mukherjee's speech a group of people disturbed the proceedings and shouted slogans claiming that Netaji did not die and would return. All the invited guests on the dais, the entire assembly of over three thousand people and the organisers remained calm and behaved with great dignity during the disturbance. The proceedings were resumed after the trouble-makers left. Security arrangements for the most prestigious International Conference on Netajis birthday were totally absent, Ed)

#### Address

#### Shigemoto Okuda (Japan)

Ladies and gentlemen, Chairman of International Netaji Centenary Committee, Dr. Sisir Bose, and members of Netaji Research Bureau! I would like to express my sincere thanks for inviting me to Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the national hero of India, and the world's great man whom I respect the most. As I was one of the military coordinators of Hikari Organ dispatched from Japanese Army to our allied force of Indian National Army (INA) fighting under the command of Supreme Commander Netaji aiming to obtain the independence of India, it is the greatest honor and pleasure for me to be able to attend this magnificent and important conference today on behalf of our old comrades of Japan who shared their lots with INA's comrades in the severe battle fields.

Now, please let me convey the message from our old comrades, best wellwishers of India in Japan that they wish the great success of this conference and the best of health of dear friends gathering here today since I was asked by them before I left Japan.

I also would like to inform you that we sincerely wish every day that the holy ash and remains of Netaji return to his mother country India while as many of us, old comrades of the battle fields are still alive as long as the rest of our lives continue although the average age of our fellow soldiers is going to exceed 80 years old. They have been guarding the holy ash and remains of Netaji lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo with their greatest respect, and holding memorial services for the anniversary of Netaji's death every year since 1945.

Although it is my personal matter, one of my dearest elder brothers who was conscripted as a soldier of Japanese Army is still buried in the trench in Kanglatongbi, the suburb of Imphal, and has not yet returned to Japan. The last words he left me when I accidentaly met him after the interval of a few years in the jungle around the border between India and Burma were "I believe we will be discharged from the military service and be able to go back to Japan when this operation to support India's Indepen-

#### THE ORACLE

dence terminates. Let's return to peaceful Japan in good health."

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battle fields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA, and were anxious about the future of their wives and children till their last moment. Upon visiting the land of India this time, my heart is truly filled with deep emotion thinking over themselves and their families. I would like to visit the land of Imphal some day in near future to mourn for the dead soldiers of the Great Britain's Armies also who sacrificed themselves for the respective national policies as well as the soldiers of the Allied Army consisted by INA and Japanese Army, and pray for the eternal peace and happiness of the people all over the world.

Recently, Japanese televisions and newspapers are often broadcasting programs and publishing explanatory articles regarding the situation of remarkable economic development and future potentiality of the great nation, India, our powerful friend in Asia blessed with 900 millions of excellent human resources and the vast land. Whenever we get in touch with these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the facts happened in our country.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your country and Japanese people are firmly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our utmost efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer tie-up relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long, long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous prosperity of the nation of India, the best of health and happiness of you all.

Finally, I would like to close my greeting introducing the song of INA which I sang with INA's soldiers in the jungle around the border flying the national flag of India every morning 50 years before although my memory becomes uncertain.

(Mr. Okuda concluded by Singing the INA Song. Ed.)

Grams: SUVASBOS
CALCUTTA



Telephone: 475-6139 Fax: 91-33-748255

## INTERNATIONAL NETAJI CENTENARY COMMITTEE NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

NETAJI BHAWAN

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD • CALCUTTA-700 020 • INDIA

Chairman

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

20 December 1995

Mr. Shigemoto Okuda 25-21-2 Nishi Azabu Minato-Ku Tokyo, JAPAN

Dear Mr. Okuda,

It gives me much pleasure to invite you most cordially to attend the Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, from 21 to 23 January 1996. Fraternal delegates from a number of other countries, viz, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Germany and United States will attend. When I met the Japanese Ambassador in India in New Delhi on 30 November last we thought of you as a fraternal delegate from Japan. Kindly confirm your acceptance early. It will be our pleasure to offer you full hospitality in Calcutta from 20 to 24 January 1996.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

## A discussion on Netaji in the proper perspective

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

CALCUTTA. Jan. 21. - "II Notali had been alive, he would have returned to fight for his country's Independence, not lived like a fugitive in another country".

This was said by Mr M. Condhinathan, a former soldier in Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian Notional Army, at a discussion on "Netall, India and World War ii", organized by Neigl Research Bureau as part of his centenary celebrations.

The discussion was unique. Mr Mohammede Siraj of I<sup>j</sup>ok-Islan, Mr S. Okuda of Japan, Mr Zall Maw of Japan and Mr Gandhinathan of Malaysia, who had associated with Netali during his struggle for india's Independence, recounted their experiences.

Historians Rajat Ray, Harl Vasudevan and Rudrangshu Mukherjee, on the other hand. sought to put their views in proper perspective.

The effort was not morely to revive the past, but work towards a botter future and dobunk myths surrounding Netoli. sald Mr Sisir Bose, 'the leader's nephew. This was necessary as Netaji strove for a better future not only for India, but for South-East Asia too, he said.

Mr S. Okudo, was the youngest member of the Hikari Klaken

when Netall visited Japan, New thanar and India", Mr Maw said. an old man, Mr Okuda hoped !! that the freedom fighter's ashes thadopted by Netaji and the Myanwould be returned to India as soon as possible while he was. sill alive.

He said every year, the INA's anthem was sung along the Indla-Myanmar border in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the army's Idenls.

 He wished India success in its drive towards aconomic progress and hoped Indo-Japanese relations remained cordial nlwnvs.

Mr Mohammad Siral, son of Abad Khan who hosted Natali's stay in Pokistan during his "great escape" from India, described the freedom fighter as a man quick to adapt to the customs of the places he visited.

"He ate beef, learnt the namoaz and lived like the Muslims before leaving for Kaliul en route to Russia", he said.

Dr Zall Maw of Myanmar reminisced on the days when his father. Be Maw. and Netall worked together to chalk out the freedom of their respective countries.

His father gave "unstituted support" to Subhash Chandra Bose in establishing the Indian National Army, "The independence that Netall and its Maw visualized was the independence that finally come to Myon-

Evan though the strategles morese freedor:: differed, they were united in their resolve for Leedom, ha

Mr M. Gandhinathan, who had served in the INA. racounted the incidents leading to Netaji's death to emphasize that Subhash Bose lost bis life soon ofter his plane croshed at Taihoku, Taiwan, on August 18.

"Netaji mavbe alive in spirit. but it is important to be realistic and accept his death", he said. \*Only then can we bring back his ashes in full colours and allow his soul to rest in peace".

Analysing these accounts against the backdrop of the crisis surrounding Netaji's ashes. Mr Rudrangshu Mukherjee said It was vital to contemplate on the freedom lighter's vision for the future and ask oneself if he would appreciate being treated as a deity. It was important not to lose our critical spirit in analysing Netaji, the freedom lighter and social activists ha

Prof. Vasudevan said there were several gaps in our knowledge of the events in Netali's life. Hence, information on this period had to be gathered through systematic research to avoid misinterpretation.

### THE STATESMAN DELHI, THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY 1997



The President, Dr S D Sharma, releasing a book, 'Essential Writings of Netaji', edited by Dr Sisir Kumar Bose, Netaji's nephew (right), at a function at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on Wednesday. — PTI.

インド大統領宮殿

1997年 1月22日 シャルマ大統領と

奥田重元 (大統領の右) \*\* Shigemoto Okuda
Old Comrade of
INA in Japan

19

To honour the Freedom Fighters

The President

ana

Shrimats Vinala Sharma

rognost the pleasure of the company of

Me Shigemoto Okuda

at a Recoption

on Thursday; 23 January, 1997 at 1600 his.

at Rashtrapali Bhavan.

Dress: National/Formal



The Statue of

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

will be unveiled by

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma

President of India

at Parliament House, New Delhi on Thursday, the 23rd January, 1997 at 9.30 A.M.

You are cordially invited to attend the function.

(Kindly be in your seat in the Central Hall by 9.15 A.M.)

From : Parliament of India

R.S.V.P. W.G. Branch Phones: 3034404, 3034408 & 3034408 Fax: 3034410 & 3010756

NOT TRANSFERABLE

(Please bring this eard with you.

No hand begs, brief-cases etc.

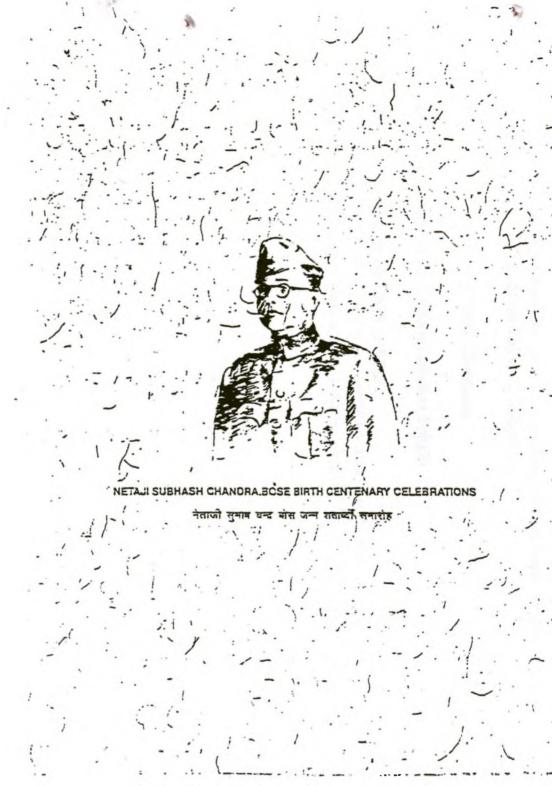
### 15)

## UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

#### Thursday, the 23rd January, 1997

#### PROGRAMME

|           | · ·   |
|-----------|---|
| 0915 hrs. | Members of Parliament and other dignitaries take their seats in Central Hall  |
| 0930 hrs. | President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arrives at Gate No.5, Parliament House  |
| 0932 hrs. | President unveils the Statue of Netajl Subhas Chandra Bose  |
| 0936 hrs. | The President and other dignitaries arrive at the dais in the Central Hall  |
| 14        | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 0938 hrs. | Speech by Shri Kshitl Goswami, Minister in charge, P.W.D, on behalf of Government of West Bengal, Donor of the Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 0943 hrs. | Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha   |
| 0948 hrs. | Address by the Prime Minister   |
| 0955 hrs. | Address by the Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha  |
| 1002 hrs. | Address by the President of India   |
| 1012 hrs. | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 1014 hrs. | The President of India, Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha leave the dais                          |
| 1016 hrs. | Departure (Gate No. 5, Parliament House)  |



#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

request your presence at the inauguration

of

BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

by . . .

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

On Thursday, 23rd January 1997, at 11 a.m.

at Diwan-e-Aam, Red Fort, New Delhi.

Please see instructions overleaf.

. RSVP : 3383185, 3384867, 3389608

#### **PROGRAMME**

#### NETAJI BIRTII CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Date & Time

22.1.1997 at 04.00 P.M.

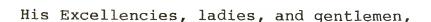
Venue

Room No. 122, Yojana Bhavan

- (1) Welcome Address by Member Secretary
- (2) Patriotic Songs by choir
- Unveiling of portrait of Netaji and release of book 'Subhas Chandra Bose Ploneer of Indian Planning' by Deputy Chairman and presentation of first copy of the book to Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
- (4) Speech by Deputy Chairman
- (5) Speech by Captain Laksluni Salıgal
- (6) Speech by MOS (P&PI).

oPatriotic Song of Indian National Army, 1943-45, by

(7) Singing of National Anthem by choir Mr S.Okuda, Old Comrade of I.N.A.in Japan.



奥田重元スピーチ

It is really great honour and pleasure for me to be able to attend the International Conference for "Asian Relations in 21st Century" at Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta on behalf of the comrades of Hikari-Kikan military coordinators who were assigned to act between INA forces and Japanese army at the front of battlefield.

Taking this valuable opportunity, I would like to emphasize to the attendants of the meetings how INA soldiers fought bravely during the joint operation with Japanese army against British forces for the independence of the country under the orders given by Supreme Commander of INA, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I was serving as a military coordinator attached to Special Tactical & Intelligence Unit of INA assigned by Hikari-Kikan, as if I was spiritually the same as the proper INA soldier living together on duty for 24 hours then always ready to go into action at any moment sacrificing our own life for the battle of Independence of India with great honour.

The above-mentioned INA unit which I belonged was dispatched from Singapore well in advance the arrival of the main INA forces by divisional scale to the borderland between Burma and India in order to enable them to participate in the joint operation with spear-head battalions of Japanese army, 60th Infantry Regiment of 15th Division, who dashed toward Imphal through steep mountain paths across the range, but joint operation forces of Japanese army and INA taking along only light arms to break through deep in the mountains and valleys around the border on foot defeated after consuming all supply of ammunition and provisions before reached their destination because of powerful counter offensive made by British forces at their heavily armored Assam defence positions.

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battlefields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA.

Today, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future possibility of the great country, India, our poweful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.



We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down also the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our maximum endeavour for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Shigemoto Okuda On behalf of old comrades of INA in Japan His Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

奥田重元 開会式挨拶

It is the greatest honour and pleasure for me to be invited and to be able to attend the Centenary Conference of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the great man borne in Asia and the hero of independence of India whom we respect the most as one of the members of Hikari-Kikan who was assigned as Military Coordinator of Indian National Army (INA) which made a joint operation with Japanese army under the Supreme Commander Netaji.

For us Japanese, India is the closest country in terms of our daily life. For example, Budism has taken roots as nation's base of thought for a long time, Budism-related traditional arts and handicrafts bloomed all over the country, and Indian curry and rice always ranks high as a favorite dish in Japanese eating habits.

Recently, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future potentiality of the great country, India, our powerful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth also in which we cooperated each other with our best efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people not only in economy and culture but also in various fields for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Shigemoto Okuda On behalf of old comrades of INA in Japan



## THEORACLE

VOL. XVIII

**APRIL 1996** 

NO. 2



Externel Minister of India
Mr Mukerjee

Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention
Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996
International Delegation seated on the dais

Representative of Japan Mr S.Okuda



### Proceedings of the plenary session of Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention, Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996

Welcome address

Dr. Sugata Bose (India)

**D**r. Sugata Bose who conducted the procedings welcomed guests from different countries of Southeast Asia, Japan, Germany and from other parts of India. He particularly mentioned the former INA cadets who had been sent to the Imperial Military Academy in Japan by Netaji for military training and were now settled in Malaysia, Singapore and South India. Dr. Bose added:

"It is a very great pleasure to have with us Mr. S.Okuda who was the youngest member of Hikari Kikan, the Japanese liaison organisation with the Indian National Army. He fought shoulder to shoulder with our soldiers of freedom on the Northeastern frontier of India in 1944-45. It is a very great privilege to welcome in our midst Mrs. Tinsa Maw Naing and her daughter, the daughter and grand-daughter of Dr. Ba Maw. Dr. Ba Maw was the President of Burma during the Second World War. We have had the great pleasure of listening to Dr. Ba Maw's son Mr. Zali Maw giving his reminiscences of Netaji and Dr. Ba Maw at a session of this convention. We also extend our welcome to the delegates who have arrived from various other foreign countries. It is only appropriate that we have no less a person than the Union Minister of External Affairs Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who is a good friend of the Bureau to come and greet them and be with us all here. I will not say any formal words of welcome to the INA Officers who are also members of the Netaji Research Bureau including Col. Lakshmi Sahgal, Col. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Capt. Yadava who are all here amidst us today. I will only say a few words about the Netaji Research Bureau. Although anniversaries are always very happy occasions for us we do not make too much of anniversaries. Because our work is continuous and constructive. I am happy to report to you that Netaji Research Bureau has

#### THE ORACLE

been going ahead full-steam with the publication of Netaji's collected works. Volume 9 of the 12 volumes that have to be published was released by the Prime Minister in September last year and we shall publish the remaining three volumes during the course of the centenary year. We also now have a one hour documentary film on Netaji on video format so that the common people of the country can actually see Netaji in film. All of you have long been familiar with the audio cassettes in which we can hear Netaji's voice.

The Netaji Research Bureau seeks inspiration from the past but refuses to be prisoners of the past. We are therefore looking forward and our aim is to build better relations among the countries of South Asia, most importantly India, Pakistan and Bangladesh on the basis of the history of our common anti-colonial struggle. That is why we had invited Mr. F.S. Aijazuddin to come and speak to us two evenings ago on the Historical Images of Pakistan. We also want to build closer relations with other countries of South East Asia. Once Netaji Centenary is over we want to build up the Bureau as one of the foremost international Institutes of contemporary economics, politics and the other social sciences. And we hope to achieve this with the support not only of the government but also popular support from a large number of his countrymen as well as friends abroad. We believe that Netaji's place in history is assured. We therefore feel that we would be the poorer if we fail to take a leaf out of the book of his life. He taught us how to negotiate the problem of difference. Rabindranath Tagore had once said that where there is difference, it is only by recognizing and respecting that difference and then restraining it in its proper place that it is possible to fashion unity. We cannot fashion unity by simply issuing legal orders which everybody will obey. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose built unity on the basis of respect and recognition of religious, linguistic and other diversities. And that is why he remains a beaconlight for better relations among South Asian countries and among Asian countries as a whole in order that we might build a better world. Netaji had ended his speech at Haripura in 1938 by saying "India freed means humanity saved" and that is the message that we want to spread throughout the world.

### Address

Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee Minister of External Affairs Government of India\*

**D**r. Sisir Kumar Bose, Chairman, International Netaji Centenary Committee, distinguished delegates from Southeast Asian Countries and friends.

I welcome the old associates of Netaji and their relatives who have come from different parts of Southeast Asia and this sub-continent to offer their respects to Netaji at the beginning of the Centenary Celebration. I wish all of them a good stay here. We are indebted to them that despite their many personal problems and advanced age they have thought it to be their duty to come and pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We salute them.

Today at the inaugural ceremony of Netaji's Birth Centenary Celebration, we would like to offer our sincerest thanks and gratitude particularly to Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, not only because he is the Director of Netaji Research Bureau, not only because he was Netaji's fellow-traveller during his Great Escape, not simply because he belongs to a family whose great sacrifices and sufferings for the liberation of the country are an integral part of the history of our freedom struggle and that he himself actively participated in the freedom struggle. We thank him particularly because he is the founder of Netaji Research Bureau, the institution through which he has been carrying on single-handedly studies and research on Netaji. What is more, he has been showing to the new generation the way to the solution of problems of our society in the current perspective by bringing out the relevance of Netaji's life, his ideals, his thoughts, dreams and aspirations. He is not merely recording information and doling out theories. This is the importance of his work.

I sincerely feel, therefore, and I can say this particularly because I am a Bengali — it is not possible for other language or ethnic groups to feel the same way — we are very often carried away by emotion only and tend to

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. Mukherjee's address, except for the first paragraph, has been translated from the original Bengali, Ed.

disregard logic. Overcome by emotion, we want to remain fixed to ideas as to what could have happened, what should have happened, what would have pleased us but did not happen. This is not history consciousness. I do not think we can show due respect to Netaji by building monuments in concrete. Because Netaji belonged to that category of men whose role in history cannot be limited by geography or to particular nations; their influence as true revolutionaries, preachers and philosophers transcends limitations of countries and nation groups and affect all humanity. Therefore, if we recognise Netaji only as the leading figure of India's freedom struggle and one who dealt the final blow to British Imperialism, we shall fail to evaluate Netaji fully. This task of carrying out a total evaluation of Netaji is being done by Dr. Bose and his fellow-workers. That is why I am offering my gratitude to him on this special day.

What is more significant than anything else is that without any governmental assistance or wide-ranging support from any special agency Dr. Bose has been carrying on with this work relying essentially on his own personal effort over a long period of time. I am therefore going to make a small announcement on behalf of the Government of India. On behalf of Netaji Research Bureau Dr. Bose had submitted a project to the Chairman of the National Centenary Committee and Prime Minister of India Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao to be completed in two phases. The Government have sanctioned Rupees six crores and twentyfive lakhs for the first phase of the project and the grant will be sent very soon. However, that is not the most important thing. What is more important is the research work that is going on here. When I was listening to Col. Arshad what struck me very much was that it was not a matter of emotion only. Because he himself admitted that he did not belong to the political world but was a soldier. And he has made an observation as a soldier in uniform and with the courage of a soldier. Netaji came into his life for a limited period but even during that short period of time Col. Arshad realised that there was something in that man that told him had Netaji entered India victoriously as Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army the history of India would have taken a different course. He believed this not only because of Netaji's personal attainments and personality but keeping in view Netaji's faith, dreams, thoughts and his social and historical perceptions. These are scattered among his innumerable writings and speeches. If we can put all these together, study and analyse them with true research mentality — liberating

#### THE ORACLE

ourselves from all myths — and present them to the new generation, then alone shall we be honouring Netaji in the right manner.

To accomplish this task we need institutions such as this. Just by playing upon words and high-sounding phrases, by drowing ourselves in mere sentiment and emotion, we shall not find the truth. But we must strive to arrive at the truth — what is Netaji's relevance today, what can we achieve by following his programme of action, by following his thoughts and ideas on the basis of a total evaluation of his life-long **Sadhana** that he pursued till the last day of his life to rouse India's national consciousness.

(Towards the end of Mr. Mukherjee's speech a group of people disturbed the proceedings and shouted slogans claiming that Netaji did not die and would return. All the invited guests on the dais, the entire assembly of over three thousand people and the organisers remained calm and behaved with great dignity during the disturbance. The proceedings were resumed after the trouble-makers left. Security arrangements for the most prestigious International Conference on Netajis birthday were totally absent, Ed)

#### Address

#### Shigemoto Okuda (Japan)

Ladies and gentlemen, Chairman of International Netaji Centenary Committee, Dr. Sisir Bose, and members of Netaji Research Bureau! I would like to express my sincere thanks for inviting me to Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the national hero of India, and the world's great man whom I respect the most. As I was one of the military coordinators of Hikari Organ dispatched from Japanese Army to our allied force of Indian National Army (INA) fighting under the command of Supreme Commander Netaji aiming to obtain the independence of India, it is the greatest honor and pleasure for me to be able to attend this magnificent and important conference today on behalf of our old comrades of Japan who shared their lots with INA's comrades in the severe battle fields.

Now, please let me convey the message from our old comrades, best wellwishers of India in Japan that they wish the great success of this conference and the best of health of dear friends gathering here today since I was asked by them before I left Japan.

I also would like to inform you that we sincerely wish every day that the holy ash and remains of Netaji return to his mother country India while as many of us, old comrades of the battle fields are still alive as long as the rest of our lives continue although the average age of our fellow soldiers is going to exceed 80 years old. They have been guarding the holy ash and remains of Netaji lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo with their greatest respect, and holding memorial services for the anniversary of Netaji's death every year since 1945.

Although it is my personal matter, one of my dearest elder brothers who was conscripted as a soldier of Japanese Army is still buried in the trench in Kanglatongbi, the suburb of Imphal, and has not yet returned to Japan. The last words he left me when I accidentaly met him after the interval of a few years in the jungle around the border between India and Burma were "I believe we will be discharged from the military service and be able to go back to Japan when this operation to support India's Indepen-



#### THE ORACLE

dence terminates. Let's return to peaceful Japan in good health."

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battle fields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA, and were anxious about the future of their wives and children till their last moment. Upon visiting the land of India this time, my heart is truly filled with deep emotion thinking over themselves and their families. I would like to visit the land of Imphal some day in near future to mourn for the dead soldiers of the Great Britain's Armies also who sacrificed themselves for the respective national policies as well as the soldiers of the Allied Army consisted by INA and Japanese Army, and pray for the eternal peace and happiness of the people all over the world.

Recently, Japanese televisions and newspapers are often broadcasting programs and publishing explanatory articles regarding the situation of remarkable economic development and future potentiality of the great nation, India, our powerful friend in Asia blessed with 900 millions of excellent human resources and the vast land. Whenever we get in touch with these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the facts happened in our country.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your country and Japanese people are firmly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our utmost efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer tie-up relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long, long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous prosperity of the nation of India, the best of health and happiness of you all.

Finally, I would like to close my greeting introducing the song of INA which I sang with INA's soldiers in the jungle around the border flying the national flag of India every morning 50 years before although my memory becomes uncertain.

(Mr. Okuda concluded by Singing the INA Song. Ed.)



Grams : SUVASBOS
CALCUTTA



Telephone: 475 6139 Fax: 91-33-748255

## INTERNATIONAL NETAJI CENTENARY COMMITTEE NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

**NETAJI BHAWAN** 

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD • CALCUTTA-700 020 • INDIA

Chairman
Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

20 December 1995

Mr. Shigemoto Okuda 25-21-2 Nishi Azabu Minato-Ku Tokyo, JAPAN

Dear Mr. Okuđa,

It gives me much pleasure to invite you most cordially to attend the Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, from 21 to 23 January 1996. Fraternal delegates from a number of other countries, viz, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Germany and United States will attend. When I met the Japanese Ambassador in India in New Delhi on 30 November last we thought of you as a fraternal delegate from Japan. Kindly confirm your acceptance early. It will be our pleasure to offer you full hospitality in Calcutta from 20 to 24 January 1996.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

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Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

# A discussion on Netaji in the proper perspective

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

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Analysing these accounts against the backdrop of the crists surrounding Netaji's ashes, Mr Rudrangshu Mukherjee said it was vital to contemplate on the freedom fighter's vision for the future and ask oneself if he would appreciate being treated as a deity. It was important not to lose our critical spirit in amplysing Netaji, the freedom lighter and social activist. he

Prof. Vasudevan said there were several gaps in our knowledge of the events in Netali's life. Hence, information on this period had to be gathered through systematic research to avoid misinterpretation.

(28)

## THE STATESMAN DELHI, THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY 1997



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インド大統領宮殿

1997年 1月22日

シャルマ大統領と

奥田重元 (大統領の右) \*\* Shigemoto Okuda Old Comrade of INA in Japan



To honour the Freedom Fighters

The President

and

Shrimati Vimala Sharma

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Dress: National/Formal



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(Kindly be in your seat in the Central Hall by 9.15 A.M.)

From : Parliament of India

R.S.V.P. W.G. Branch Phones: 3034404, 3034408 & 3034408 Fax: 3034410 & 3010766

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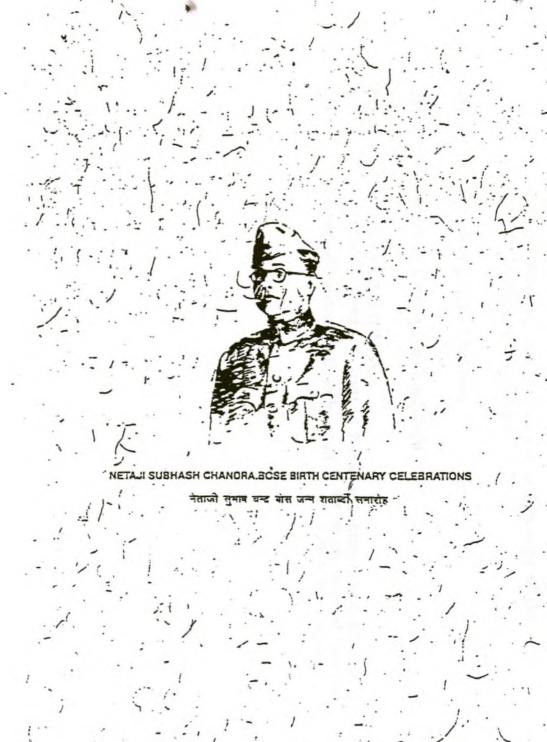
(Please bring this cord with you.
No hand bags, brief-cases etc.

## UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

## Thursday, the 23rd January, 1997

### **PROGRAMME**

| 0915 hrs. | Members of Parliament and other dignitaries take their seats in Central Hall  |
|-----------|---|
| 0930 hrs. | President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arrives at Gate No.5,<br>Parliament House   |
| 0932 hrs. | President unveils the Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose  |
| 0936 hrs. | The President and other dignitaries arrive at the dais in the Central Hall  |
|           | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 0938 hrs. | Speech by Shri Kshiti Goswami, Minister in charge, P.W.D, on behalf of Government of West Bengal, Donor of the Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 0943 hrs. | Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha   |
| 0948 hrs. | Address by the Prime Minister   |
| 0955 hrs. | Address by the Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha  |
| 1002 hrs. | Address by the President of India   |
| 1012 hrs. | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 1014 hrs. | The President of India, Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha leave the dais                          |
| 1016 hrs. | Departure (Gate No. 5, Parliament House)  |



#### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

request your presence at the inauguration

- of

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA
PRESIDENT OF INDIA

On Thursday, 23rd January 1997, at 11 a.m.

at Diwan-e-Aam, Red Fort, New Delhi-

Please see instructions overleaf.

ASVP: 3383185, 3384867, 3389608

## (33)

## **PROGRAMME**

#### NETAJI BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Date & Time

22.1.1997 at 04.00 P.M.

Venue

Room No. 122, Yojana Bhavan

- (1) Welcome Address by Member Secretary
- (2) Patriotic Songs by choir
- Unveiling of portrait of Netaji and release of book 'Subhas Chandra Bose Ploneer of Indian Planning' by Deputy Chairman and presentation of first copy of the book to Captain Lakshmi Salıgal
- (4) Speech by Deputy Chairman
- (5) Speech by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
- (6) Speech by MOS (P&PI).

oPatriotic Song of Indian National Army, 1943-45, by

(7) Singing of National Anthem by choir Mr S.Okuda, Old Comrade of I.N.A.in Japan.



His Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,

奥田重元スピーチ

It is really great honour and pleasure for me to be able to attend the International Conference for "Asian Relations in 21st Century" at Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta on behalf of the comrades of Hikari-Kikan military coordinators who were assigned to act between INA forces and Japanese army at the front of battlefield.

Taking this valuable opportunity, I would like to emphasize to the attendants of the meetings how INA soldiers fought bravely during the joint operation with Japanese army against British forces for the independence of the country under the orders given by Supreme Commander of INA, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I was serving as a military coordinator attached to Special Tactical & Intelligence Unit of INA assigned by Hikari-Kikan, as if I was spiritually the same as the proper INA soldier living together on duty for 24 hours then always ready to go into action at any moment sacrificing our own life for the battle of Independence of India with great honour.

The above-mentioned INA unit which I belonged was dispatched from Singapore well in advance the arrival of the main INA forces by divisional scale to the borderland between Burma and India in order to enable them to participate in the joint operation with spear-head battalions of Japanese army, 60th Infantry Regiment of 15th Division, who dashed toward Imphal through steep mountain paths across the range, but joint operation forces of Japanese army and INA taking along only light arms to break through deep in the mountains and valleys around the border on foot defeated after consuming all supply of ammunition and provisions before reached their destination because of powerful counter offensive made by British forces at their heavily armored Assam defence positions.

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battlefields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA.

Today, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future possibility of the great country, India, our poweful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.



We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down also the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our maximum endeavour for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Shigemoto Okuda On behalf of old comrades of INA in Japan

(B)

His Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

奥田重元 開会式挨拶

It is the greatest honour and pleasure for me to be invited and to be able to attend the Centenary Conference of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the great man borne in Asia and the hero of independence of India whom we respect the most as one of the members of Hikari-Kikan who was assigned as Military Coordinator of Indian National Army (INA) which made a joint operation with Japanese army under the Supreme Commander Netaji.

For us Japanese, India is the closest country in terms of our daily life. For example, Budism has taken roots as nation's base of thought for a long time, Budism-related traditional arts and handicrafts bloomed all over the country, and Indian curry and rice always ranks high as a favorite dish in Japanese eating habits.

Recently, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future potentiality of the great country, India, our powerful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth also in which we cooperated each other with our best efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people not only in economy and culture but also in various fields for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Shigemoto Okuda On behalf of old comrades of INA in Japan

#### JAPAN AND THE INDIAN NACIONAL ARMY

LVISHWAS PATTL (INDIA)

It is a well-known fact that India got independence under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who waged a non-violent war against the British Raj. However, this is only half the truth. There were many Indian revolutionaries who thought they could obtain independence only on the strength of the sword. It is for this purpose alone that an indomitable leader like Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose founded an army in Malaya, which fought against the British in Burma. 'This army was fully backed by the Japanese Government, the Japanese Prime Minister and the Imperial General Head Quater (IGHQ) in the critical period of World war II. Although British Generals like Slim and others have described the Indian National Army (INA) soldiers as porters and as Jiffs 🐧 Japanese inspired fifth column ), archaeological sources and pages of recent history prove that they were real patriots. to the failure of the Burma Campaign the unfortunate Japanese commanders were branded as inefficient, but history clarifies that they were fighting for a cause. They fought mainly for places of strategic importance around Imphal and Burma border but also supported the cause of the emancipation of 38 crores of Indian people.

Major Fujiwara, whose F-Kikan, a liason organization proved to be a catalyst to the birth of the First I.N.A., was a juni—or officer in the Eight section of Second Bureau of the L.G.H.Q.

His Indian counterpart Major Mohan Singh was also a fiery Young man in his late twenties. They met each other in the war-torn rubber plantations of Malaya. Although Singapur was considered to be the bastion of the British Empire it fell into the hands of the Nippo soldiers within a few days. On 17th Fab. 1742, 45,000 Indian soldiers were handed over like cattle to Major Fujiwara in Farrer park by the British colonel Hunt. The Indian soldiers were simply shocked at the treatment meted out to them by their masters. They were already facing inequality in the Army, were prohibited entry to the same officers club, denied promotions and not given the kings commission. Even then they were fighting at the expense of their own country to help the British Empire keep India under subjugation. In this indignant mood their nationalistic spirit was further roused by nationlist like Raghwan, Menon.

Swami Satyanand Puri, A.M.Sahaya, S.C.Goho and others. They had already founded Indian Independence league ( IIL ) branches in Panang, Singapur, Bangkok, Ipoh and many other towns in the Far East.

Delegates from various cities in the Far East, as well as Indian soldiers assembled at the Bangkok and Tokyo conferences and took an oath to attain Indepedence for India. Rash Behari Bose, an old Indian revolutionary was chosen as the president. He was the one who had fled to Tokyo, the then Mecca of revolutionaries in the Far East. Rash Behari passed his time in the company of the revolutionary Toyama Mistaru of Black Dragon

Society, with a barning desire to win liberty for his motherland. He welcomed the apportunity of the Second World War and the internal Arm. However, in the disintegration in the organisation, war time secrecy and suspicion, the struggle between the civilians and the armymen, it's revolutionary Zeal died down. In such dire circumstances S.C.Bose

was the only ray of hope for them.

A born leader like Subhash Chandra Bose presided twice over the Indian National Congress. A most pragmatic leader, modernist in his outlook and of no less a stature than that of Jawaharlal Neharu, S.C.Bose spoke of family planning, dreamt of Five Year. Plans and industrial development even in those days. He welcomed the Second World War as a God given opportunity for the dethronement of the British Empires. Inspite of being a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi he challenged the Mahatma openly and defeated his candidate in the election for the presidentship of the Indian National Congress. The British machinery considered him the number one enemy and put him behind bars. He fled from prison in disguise and crossed the Afghan countryside on foot. He wandedred desperately through Europe, perticulary through Hitler's Germany, in quest of freedom. Indians in East Asia invited him to lead them. Shubash Chandra Bose, who was known as Netaji (a Great Leader) was a real leader of the Masses. His charimastic personality stood out in a military uniform, he was the cynosure of

all Indians in the Far East. Bose revamped the I.N.A. and founded a war-time parallel government which was recognised by nine Axis countries like Japan, Italy, etc. He proclaimed himself the supreme commander and gave the war cry of 'Chalo Delhi' ('Onward Delhi'). In response to Bose's call for "Total mobilisation", Indians in the Far East contributed their maximum Wealth and Gecame fakirs (Paupers). The British historians accused Netaji for extracting money from the poor. But the re are numerous instance where women voluntarily offered their ornaments and washermen, watchmen offered their passbooks in open assemblies. the merchants asked Netaji what percent they should offer, the leader retorted, "Tell me, do our soldiers fight and ask what percent of their blood they should spill?" Every action of his was directed towards one goal and that was the emancipation of his country. The British have been deliberately painting a black picture of Netaji. The reason behind this attitude of the British was that they were excessively proud of their British Indian Army carillal and could not endure even the thought of rebellion Therefore Subhash Bose was and continues to remain a "Real war criminal" in the British eyes. Two years back Netaji's nephew Sishir told me in Calcutta that, "The British have forgiven Hitler but they have not forgiven Netaji". One Mr. Habib, a millionaire from Rangoon willingly gave away all his wealth and became a pauper for Netaji's sake. After the war he was deliberately arrested, interrogated and compelled to make a statement that Bose had extracted money from him by force. This incident



appears in an unpublished autobiography of Colonel Dhillon, the hero of the Red Fort Trial. All these efforts were nothing but an attempt be barrich Netaji's image and the bonning cage of the Indian and Japanese heroup who laid down their lives on the way to Delhi. Some historians have described the alliance between Japan and the I.N.A. as a "Jungle Alliance". But the logic behind it's existence was a fight against a common enemy. Although the Freedom Army was criticised as turncoats, quislings and traitors, it was inspired by Patriotic fervour. When influential Indian leaders like Gandhi, Azad and Neharu were behind bars, the INA kept its flag flying high in the Far East. Netaji's cry of "Give me blood I promise you freedom", cherished the ambition of Indian people for freedom.

There is no doubt that there were internal clashes, ego problems, lack of understanding between Kikan's and INA during the hectic days of war. But Netaji was right from the beginning supported by General Tojo. He welcomed Netaji to the 82nd extraordinary session of the National Diet on 16th June 1943 and declared, "We are indignant about the fact that India is still under the ruthless suppression of Britain and are in full sympathy

with her desperate struggle for independence ". Netaji was invited by the Emperor of Japan, he delivered speeches in Habiya park, before students of Tokyo University and was felicitated on several occasions. "The order of the Rising Sun", was to be conferred on him but he declined it politely and assured that he

would be worthy of it, only after his country's liberty. I feel that no other leader has received such an honour in the "Japanese co-prosperity sphere".

In fact, the previous plan of the Imphal campaign that is "Operation 21" had been opposed by General Mutaguchi as an impossible task. But later on he himself chalked out the plan for the Imphal campaign, Netaji's emotional pressure must have been one of the reasons.

An important question raised by history is whether Japan had designs on India? But Netaji was condifient of the credentials of Japan. Even the first British historian of INA Hugh Toye has admitted that General Mutaguchi asked Netaji for occupation of liberated areas in Memiyo, when Imphal was about to fall.

Mutaguchi was so confident of Victory that in Memiyo he told a Visitor in his garden that, "My officers do everything, I just tend my roses". Netaji urged him to keep open the road from Imphal to Kohima. "The British will withdrawn as they always did". But Mutaguchi retorted, "Imphal is the lake, in which \* intend to net the fish". But unfortunately, due to the non-cooperation of his companions. The monsoon, the fish turned into a crocodile and ate away the net.

The Imphal campaign was already delayed, planning and replanning, as a result of the manoeuvering of maps and late signals given by Tojo himself. The Japanese forces attacked Imphal with - 7 -

only three weeks' ration. Half of Kohima was conquered and Imphal was ensnared by the Japanese forces. Captain Laxmi, the lady commander of Netaji told me that "Victory was within reach". Unfortunately the entire Japanese air-forces was diverted to the Pacific battle. Even without air-cover the Indian and Japanese soldiers came close to victory on empty stomachs, but General Slim reorganised his forces and with the help of the Americans he regained his strength. A large stock of food was lying in Dimapore. Mutaguchi ordered Sato to advance on Dimapore. starved Sato countermande/Mutaguchi's order. The British were alarmed at the advance of the Indo-Nippo army. If Imphal had fallen and the Japanese had got a foothold in Netaji's Bengal there would have been panic in India. The question was, who would hold the longest? Netaji was eager to enter India with the INA and start a revolution. Mutaguchi desperately told his men, "There must be no room for historians of the future to say we left something undone which we ought to have done". But destiny, however, played a strange role.

The untimely monsoon, lack of air superiority and other reasons contributed to the failure of the Imphal campaign.

Because of sheer misfortune, the fighting INA and Japanese armies were unable to taste the fruits of success. On the thorny paths of Imphal and Kohima, in the heavy monsoon, coping with perils like leeches, maggots, malaria and other tropical diseases and the ravages of war itself, more that 13,376 Japanese lost their lives. The dethronement of the P.M.of Japan who had geared the

- 8 -

campaign, the end of Mutaguchi's career and the untimely death of General Terauchi were the horrors of the war.

The INA seldiers fought vehemently against their British The POWs turned patriots in thousands. This was a miracle in history. Though they failed, they succeeded in paving a path for freedom. The INA was tried in the Red Fort for waging a war against the king Emperor of Britain, but the INA soldiers were glorified by the Indians as their heroes and the drama of the trial had to be wound up. The British came to the conclusion that they could no longer hold the huge nation by the strength of mere force. The day of freedom drew closer. More than 13,000 Japanese lost their lives unwept and unsung. But they had sacrificed their precious lives for India, the birth place of the great Buddha, their Saviour and thereby were in a way repaying their debt to India.

> VISHWAS PATIL; Flat No. 1, 17, Sharavati, Bara Bunglows, Kopri Colony, Thane (E) - 400 603, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.





20th October 1997

His Excellency Siddharth Singh Ambassador of India in Japan

#### Dear Excellency:

Please let us express sincere and profound gratitude for your inviting us, old comrades of INA freedom fighters to the reception of Anniversary of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day to be held tomorrow, 21st October.

I have exchanged greetings with Executive Director of Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta, Dr. Sisir Bose. As the words of appreciation to Your Excellency are included in his letter, I would like to convey these to Your Excellency with a great deal of pleasure.

Looking forward to seeing Your Excellency tomorrow evening.

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Most sincerely yours,

Shigemoto Okuda

ym attach.

visir to Renkoji Temple on August 18, 1997, to offer

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Grains: SUVASBOS CALCUTTA

FROM : SISIR & KRISHNA BOSE





Telephone : 476-6139 474-5070

Fax : 91-33-4748256

## NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

AN INSTITUTE OF HISTORY, POLITICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
NETAJI BHAWAN

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD . CALCUTTA-700 020

Executive Director

Dr. Sistr Kumar Bose

October 16, 1997

Mr.Shigemoto Okuda 2-21-25 Nishi-Azabu Minato-ku Tokyo 106 Japan

Fax : 3-3486-8327

Dear Mr.Okuda,

I thank you very much for your kind letter of October 14, 1997. On the occasion of the coming anniversary of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on October 21, 1997, I and Notaji Research Bureau send to all old Japanese comrades of the INA and their families our warm greetings and good wishes. I have no doubt that friendship between Japan and India based on common struggle and sacrifice in the cause of India's freedom will endure. We shall build IndofJapanese cooperation in all fields of human development welfare in the years to come on that friendship.

Please convey to H.E.Siddharth Singh, Indian Ambassador in Japan, our sincere appreciation of his visit to Renkoji Temple on August 18, 1997, to offer homage to Netaji. I have also learnt with great pleasure that the Ambassador has invited old Japanese comrades of INA to dinner on October 21, 1997, a historic day in our struggle for independence. This is a very thoughtful gesture on the part of the Ambassador.

I shall be happy to convey your greetings to the conference of freedom fighters being held in Chennai on October 21, 1997, which I shall attend accompanied by my wife Mrs.Krishna Bose M.P. and son Professor Sugata Bose.

Long live Indo-Japanese friendship.

Yours sincerely

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose



14th October 1997

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose & Mrs. Krishna Bose Netaji Bhawan Calcutta, India Fax: 91-33-474-8255

Dear Dr. & Mrs. Bose:

We, old comrades in Japan of Indian National Army commanded by Netaji would like to express a great deal of respect, and at the same time, we regard you as our pride for the precious activities of yourself who continue making efforts day and night to convey the spirit and footmark of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the great and noble national hero who devoted his life to the independence and prosperity of Indian subcontinent to the 900 millions of Indian nation alive at present, and to encourage the desire of Indian people who are working for the nation's rise, Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose as Chairman, and Mrs. Krishna Bose as a member of Indian Parliament with the many members of Netaji Bhawan and the sympathizers.

We are invited to the dinner to celebrate Azad Hind Day at the Ambassador's residence with many survivors and their families from all over Japan thanks to the warm and deep consideration of The Indian Ambassador to Japan, H. E. Siddharth Singh, and are given a valuable opportunity to talk over the fondly-remembered memories which we experienced in the battlefield and share our pleasure with the comrades of INA more than 50 years ago.

We would be very pleased should you also express your appreciation to the warmhearted sympathy of H. E. Siddharth Singh to us, INA-related personnel, and to the friendship of all members of The Indian Embassy.

It deems both of you are going to attend the celebration assembly of Azad Hind Day which is held on 21st October in Madras. Please convey our message that we sincerely wish the great success of the assembly, tremendous prosperity of India, and happiness of all Indian people to our friends, old members of INA and all other participants.

Most sincerely yours,

JAI HIND

Shigemoto Okuda on behalf of Old Comrades of INA in Japan

Fax: 3-3486-8327(Res) 3-3591-9084(Ofc)

# NETAJI

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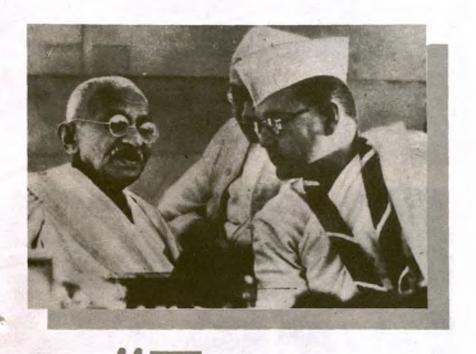


"The darkest hour always precedes the dawn."

-Subhas Chandra Bose

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose **Birth Centenary** January 23, 1997 etaji's name is one to conjure with. His patriotism is second to none. His bravery shines through all his actions."

-Mahatma Gandhi



he service which Mahatma Gandhi has rendered to India and to the cause of India's freedom is so unique and unparalleled that his name will be written in letters of gold in our national history for all times."

-Subhas Chandra Bose





Subhas Chandra Bose as a boy



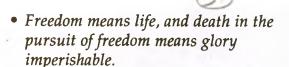
A Family Photograph



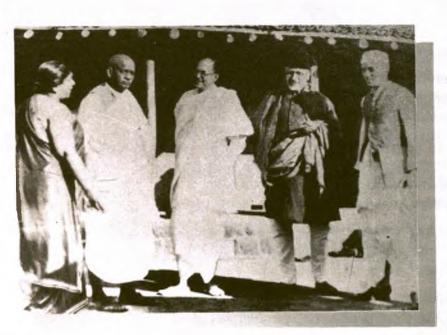
Leaders disperse after the A.I.C.C. session at Calcutta, 1937

## **Towards Independence**

- Every nation has to pay a heavy price for freedom, and we too will have to make sacrifices, I hope you will do your duty to your country.
- I am confident that you will reach your goal and lead our poor and down-trodden country to freedom and prosperity.
- You will have to endure troubles and unforeseen dangers, but you will be free if you withstand the trials.
- I am determined to use all my energy to achieve the only objective of myself and of my compatriots, the objective of independence.



- Freedom implies not only emancipation from political bondage but also equal distribution of wealth, abolition of caste barriers and social inequities, and destruction of communalism and religious intolerance.
- When we gain freedom, it will still be our own strength which will help us preserve it.
- Freedom can never be had by begging. It has to be got by force. Its price is blood.
- I will continue struggling for Indian independence until India is completely free.



Subhas Chandra Bose with Sarojini Naidu, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

- When the hour strikes I shall be at your side, ready to participate in the final struggle.
- All my life I have been a servant of India and in the last hours of my life I shall remain so. My allegiance and loyalty has ever been and will be to India and to India alone.
- By freedom I mean all-round freedom, i.e. freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for men as well as women; freedom for all individuals and for all classes.



Subhas Chandra Bose arrives in Tarakeshwar to launch his political campaign

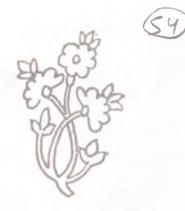
## Struggle all the Way

- There is no royal road to freedom. The path of freedom is no doubt a thorny one, but it is the path which also leads to glory and immortality.
- Freedom cannot be given by others, Indians should win it through their own struggle and sacrifice.



Netaji at Congress Headquarters, Calcutta after his victory in Congress Presidential Election, 1939

- My whole life is one long, persistent, uncompromising struggle against British Imperialism.
- The road to freedom is not strewn with roses, it is a path covered with thorns, but at the end of it, there the full-blown rose of liberty is awaiting the tired pilgrim.
- As sure as day follows night, India will emerge from the struggle as an Independent State.



#### Vision for a New India

- Let us dream of an India for which it would be worthwhile to give all that we have, even life itself and for which we could sacrifice our dearest and nearest.
- We can no longer live in an isolated corner of the world. When India is free, she will have to fight her modern enemies with modern methods, both in the economic and in the political spheres.
- A free India will be a blessing to the whole world.
- As in the old days.....so also in future the Indian people will live in the closest friendship with all the other nations of the world...... and thereby contribute to the common culture and civilization of humanity.
- Free India will have a social order based on the internal principles: Justice, Equality and Fraternity.
- A free India will be responsible for initiating a revolutionary change in the present economic order of the world.





Netaji after release from Burmese prison, 1927

### Khadi, Satyagraha and Swaraj

- Khadi has brought food to thousands and thousands of hungry mouths all over India.
- There are lakhs and lakhs of poor Indians living on the verge of starvation to whom Khadi can offer a means of subsistence.
- Satyagraha, as I understand it, is not merely passive resistance but active resistance as well.
- It is necessary to remind our countrymen that Satyagraha or non-violent non-cooperation may have to be resorted to again.
- We want Swaraj for the masses, Swaraj for the workers and the peasants.
- We may go on consolidating our position while we continue our struggle for Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

You give me blood, I will give you freedom.



#### Delhi Chalo!

- Comrades! Soldiers! Let your battle-cry be 'Delhi Chalo'! "We shall unfurl our national flag on Indian soil and advance towards Delhi."
- With the slogan 'Delhi Chalo!' on our lips let us continue to fight till our national flag is hoisted over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi.

3

• The roads to Delhi are many and Delhi still remains our goal. The sacrifices of your immortal comrades and of yourselves will certainly achieve their fulfilment.

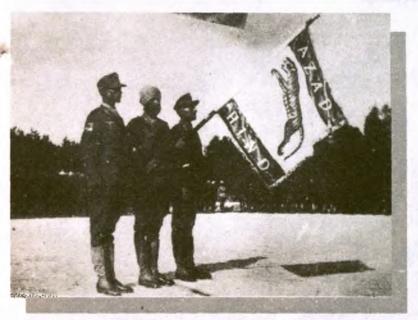
**Indian National Army** 



- The Indian National Army has launched the final struggle for freedom. It will not rest until it has completely driven the British out of India.
- Members of Azad Hind Fauj are honest patriots and revolutionaries fighting for the freedom of their Motherland.
- When we stand, the Azad Hind Fauj has to be like a wall of granite, when we march, the Azad Hind Fauj has to be like a steamroller.
- With your unstinted support and unflinching loyalty, the Azad Hind Fauj will become the instrument of India's liberation.

## Some Other Thoughts

 If we want to make India really great we must build up a political democracy on the pedestal of democratic society.



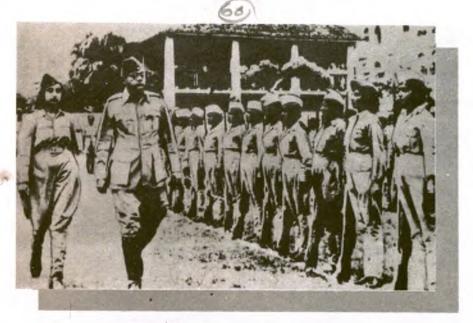
Soldiers with INA flag

- It is necessary for the different religious groups to be acquainted with the traditions, ideals and history of one another, because cultural intimacy will pave the way towards communal peace and harmony.
- The status of women should be raised and women should be trained to take a longer and a more intelligent interest in public affairs.





Netaji with senior INA Officers, Maj. Gen. A.C. Chatterjee, Maj. Gen. M.Z. Kidwai and Col. Habibur Rahman



Netaji reviewing Rani Jhansi regiment with the Commander, Captain Lakshmi

• I have every confidence in the fertility of the Indian soil; I am confident that India, as in the past, will surely produce the bestflowers of womanhood.



Netaji in battlefield



- Self-conscious youth will not only act, but will also dream; will not only destroy, but will also build.
- Where poverty, starvation and disease are stalking the land, we cannot afford to have our population mounting up.
- Industrialisation is necessary for improving the standard of living of the people at large.





Netaji reading proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind



Inside the cellular jail, Port Blair





P.K. Sahgal



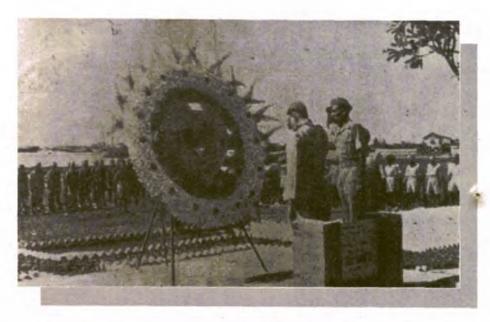
Shah Nawaz Khan



G.S. Dhillon



Pandit Nehru accompanied by K.N. Katju, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others arriving to witness INA trial at Red Fort



Netaji laid the foundation stone of INA Memorial at Singapore on July 8, 1945

"The future generations of Indians who will be born, not as slaves but as free men, because of your colossal sacrifice, will bless your names and proudly proclaim to the world that you, their forebears, fought and suffered reverses in the battle of Manipur, Assam and Burma, but through temporary failure you paved the way to ultimate success and glory."



### THE STATESMAN DELHI, THURSDAY, 23 JANUARY 1997



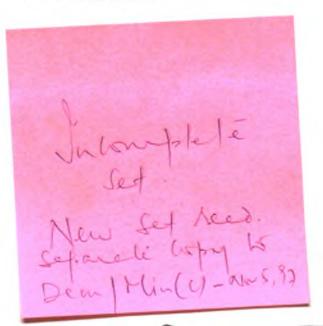
The President, Dr S D Sharma, releasing a book, 'Essential Writings of Netaji', edited by Dr Sisir Kumar Bose, Netaji's nephew (right), at a function at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on Wednesday. — PTI.

インド大統領宮殿

1997年 1月22日

シャルマ大統領と

奥田重元 (大統領の右)





To honour the Freedom Fighters

The President

and

Shrimato Vimala Sharma

rognost the pleasure of the company of

Me Shigemoto Okuda at a Reception

on Thursday; 23 January, 1997 at 1600 his. at Rashtrapate Bhavan.

Dress: National/Formal



The Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

will be unveiled by

Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma
President of India

at Parliament House, New Delhi on Thursday, the 23rd January, 1997 at 9.30 A.M.

You are cordially invited to attend the function.

(Kindly be in your seat in the Central Hall by 9.15 A.M.)

From: Parliament of India

R.S.V.P. W.G. Branch Phones: 3034404, 3034408 & 3034408 Fax: 3034410 & 3010756

NOT TRANSFERABLE

[Please bring this eard with you. No hand begs, brief-cases etc. are allowed.]



Grams : SUVASBOS CALCUTTA



Telephone: 475-6139 Fax: 91-33-748255

## INTERNATIONAL NETAJI CENTENARY COMMITTEE NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

**NETAJI BHAWAN** 

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD • CALCUTTA-700 020 • INDIA

Chairman

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

20 December 1995

Mr. Shigemoto Okuda 25-21-2 Nishi Azabu Minato-Ku Tokyo, JAPAN

Dear Mr. Okuda,

It gives me much pleasure to invite you most cordially to attend the Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, from 21 to 23 January 1996. Fraternal delegates from a number of other countries, viz, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Germany and United States will attend. When I met the Japanese Ambassador in India in New Delhi on 30 November last we thought of you as a fraternal delegate from Japan. Kindly confirm your acceptance early. It will be our pleasure to offer you full hospitality in Calcutta from 20 to 24 January 1996.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

fours sincerely,

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose



Grams: SUVASBOS
CALCUTTA



Telephone: 475-6139 Fax: 91-33-748255

## INTERNATIONAL NETAJI CENTENARY COMMITTEE NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU

NETAJI BHAWAN

38/2, LALA LAJPAT RAI ROAD • CALCUTTA-700 020 • INDIA

Chairman

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose

28 December 1996

Mr.S. Okuda 2-21-25 Nishi-Azabu Minato-ku Tokyo 106 Japan

Fax: 3-3486-8327 3-3591-3454

Dear Mr.Okuda,

On behalf of the International Netaji Centenary Committee and on my own behalf I have much pleasure in cordially inviting you to attend the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Centenary Conference on Asian Relations - Past, Present and future at Netaji Bhawan Calcutta from 18 to 20 January 1997 as our special invitee.

I have to request you to kindly arrive in Calcutta on 17 January and let me know your travel schedule so that we may receive you at the airport. It will be our pleasure to offer you full local hospitality in Calcutta from 17 to 21 January 1997.

I look forward to welcoming you in Calcutta on 17 January.

With kind regards.

Til.

Dr. Sinke Kumas Bose

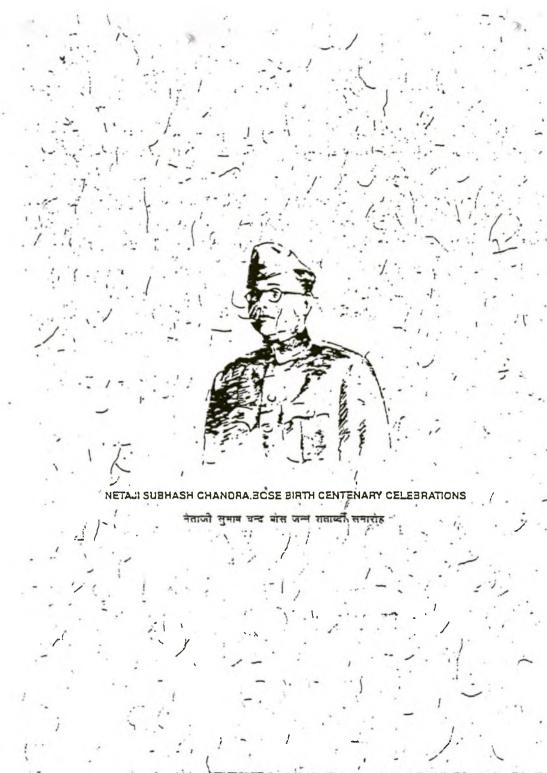


### UNVEILING OF THE STATUE OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE

### Thursday, the 23rd January, 1997

### PROGRAMME

| 0915 hrs. | Members of Parliament and other dignitaries take their seats in<br>Central Hall   |
|-----------|---|
| 0930 hrs. | President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma arrives at Gate No.5,<br>Parliament House   |
| 0932 hrs. | President unveils the Statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose  |
| 0936 hrs. | The President and other dignitaries arrive at the dais in the Central Hall  |
|           | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 0938 hrs. | Speech by Shri Kshiti Goswami, Minister in charge, P.W.D, on<br>behalf of Government of West Bengal, Donor of the Statue of<br>Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose |
| 0943 hrs. | Address by the Speaker, Lok Sabha   |
| 0948 hrs. | Address by the Prime Minister   |
| 0955 hrs. | Address by the Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha  |
| 1002 hrs. | Address by the President of India   |
| 1012 hrs. | NATIONAL ANTHEM   |
| 1014 hrs. | The President of India, Vice-President of India & Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Prime Minister, Speaker, Lok Sabha leave the dais                                |
| 1016 hrs. | Departure (Gate No. 5, Parliament House)  |



### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOP DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE

request your presence at the inauguration

BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE

DR. SHANKER DAYAL SHARMA PRESIDENT OF INDIA On Thursday, 23rd January 1997

at 11 a.m. at Diwan-e-Aam, Red Fort, New Delhi.-

Please see instructions overleaf.

RSVP: 3383185, 3384867, 3389608

#### प्रथम दिवस आवरण FIRST DAY COVER



नेताजो सुभाप चन्द्र बांस Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose



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### **PROGRAMME**

### NETAJI BIRTH CENTENARY CELEBRATION

Date & Time

22.1.1997 at 04.00 P.M.

Venue

Room No. 122, Yojana Bhavan

- (1) Welcome Address by Member Secretary
- (2) Patriotic Songs by choir
- Unveiling of portrait of Netaji and release of book 'Subhas Chandra Bose Pioneer of Indian Planning' by Deputy Chairman and presentation of first copy of the book to Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
- (4) Speech by Deputy Chairman
- (5) Speech by Captain Lakshmi Sahgal
- (6) Speech by MOS (P&PI).
- @ IVA Song By Mr. S. Okuda

←與田重元の独唱

(7) Singing of National Anthem by choir

1944年イント"教'録

with worm regards.

to Mr. Okula

hachelanded

22/11/97

मधु दंडवते

जपाध्यक्ष योजना आयोग भारत सरकार

सं

• साभिवादन

With the compliments

of

MADIIU DANDAVATE

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
PLANNING COMMISSION
GOVT. OF INDIA

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## The Ambassador of Japan requests the pleasure of the company of

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|---|-------|-----------|------|-------|-------|-----|
| al                                      | 1     | unch      |      |       | ••••• |     |
| on Wednesda                             | y Jan | . 22 , 19 | 97   | atl.: | 0.0p  | 2.m |

to remind A.S.V.P. Telephone: 6876581-2 Ext. 341 oberoi Hotel 'Taipan'

- Ambussador's Residence

50 G. Chanalyapani, New Dolhi





His Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen,

奥田重元スピーチ

It is really great honour and pleasure for me to be able to attend the International Conference for "Asian Relations in 21st Century" at Netaji Bhawan in Calcutta on behalf of the comrades of Hikari-Kikan military coordinators who were assigned to act between INA forces and Japanese army at the front of battlefield.

Taking this valuable opportunity, I would like to emphasize to the attendants of the meetings how INA soldiers fought bravely during the joint operation with Japanese army against British forces for the independence of the country under the orders given by Supreme Commander of INA, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

I was serving as a military coordinator attached to Special Tactical & Intelligence Unit of INA assigned by Hikari-Kikan, as if I was spiritually the same as the proper INA soldier living together on duty for 24 hours then always ready to go into action at any moment sacrificing our own life for the battle of Independence of India with great honour.

The above-mentioned INA unit which I belonged was dispatched from Singapore well in advance the arrival of the main INA forces by divisional scale to the borderland between Burma and India in order to enable them to participate in the joint operation with spear-head battalions of Japanese army, 60th Infantry Regiment of 15th Division, who dashed toward Imphal through steep mountain paths across the range, but joint operation forces of Japanese army and INA taking along only light arms to break through deep in the mountains and valleys around the border on foot defeated after consuming all supply of ammunition and provisions before reached their destination because of powerful counter offensive made by British forces at their heavily armored Assam defence positions.

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battlefields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA.

Today, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future possibility of the great country, India, our poweful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.



We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down also the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our maximum endeavour for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Page 2

Shigemoto Okuda
On behalf of old
comrades of INA
in Japan

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His Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

奥田重元 開会式挨拶

It is the greatest honour and pleasure for me to be invited and to be able to attend the Centenary Conference of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the great man borne in Asia and the hero of independence of India whom we respect the most as one of the members of Hikari-Kikan who was assigned as Military Coordinator of Indian National Army (INA) which made a joint operation with Japanese army under the Supreme Commander Netaji.

For us Japanese, India is the closest country in terms of our daily life. For example, Budism has taken roots as nation's base of thought for a long time, Budism-related traditional arts and handicrafts bloomed all over the country, and Indian curry and rice always ranks high as a favorite dish in Japanese eating habits.

Recently, Japanese TV and newspapers are often reporting explanatory articles concerning the situation of outstanding economic development and future potentiality of the great country, India, our powerful colleague in Asia blessed with 900 millions of efficient human resources and the extensive land. Whenever we hear these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the matters happened in Japan.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your nation and Japanese people are strongly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth also in which we cooperated each other with our best efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer cooperative relation between the two nations and both nations' people not only in economy and culture but also in various fields for a long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous development of the nation of India, the best of health and the nicest fortune of you all.

Shigemoto Okuda
On behalf of old
comrades of INA
in Japan

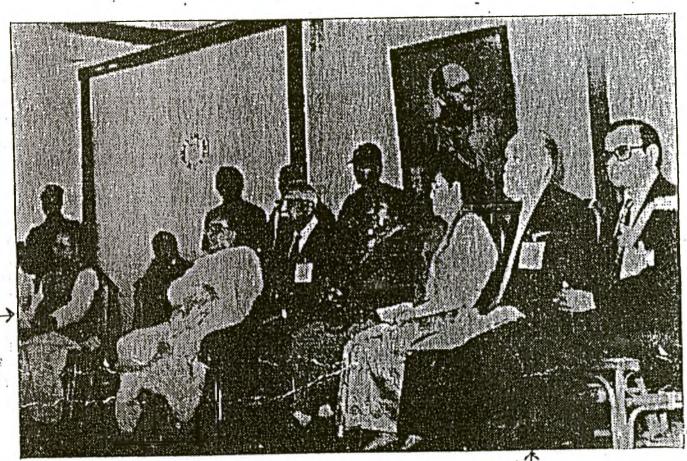


# THE ORACLE

VOL. XVIII

**APRIL 1996** 

NO. 2



<mark>External Minister</mark> |<mark>of India</mark>

Mr Mukerjee

Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996 International Delegation seated on the dais Representative of Japan

Mr S. Okuda

(18)

Proceedings of the plenary session of Netaji Centenary Inaugural Convention, Netaji Bhawan, Calcutta, 23 January 1996

### Welcome address

Dr. Sugata Bose (India)

Dr. Sugata Bose who conducted the procedings welcomed guests from different countries of Southeast Asia, Japan, Germany and from other parts of India. He particularly mentioned the former INA cadets who had been sent to the Imperial Military Academy in Japan by Netaji for military training and were now settled in Malaysia, Singapore and South India. Dr. Bose added:

"It is a very great pleasure to have with us Mr. S.Okuda who was the youngest member of Hikari Kikan, the Japanese liaison organisation with the Indian National Army. He fought shoulder to shoulder with our soldiers of freedom on the Northeastern frontier of India in 1944-45. It is a very great privilege to welcome in our midst Mrs. Tinsa Maw Naing and her daughter, the daughter and grand-daughter of Dr. Ba Maw. Dr. Ba Maw was the President of Burma during the Second World War. We have had the great pleasure of listening to Dr. Ba Maw's son Mr. Zali Maw giving his reminiscences of Netaji and Dr. Ba Maw at a session of this convention. We also extend our welcome to the delegates who have arrived from various other foreign countries. It is only appropriate that we have no less a person than the Union Minister of External Affairs Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee who is a good friend of the Bureau to come and greet them and be with us all here. I will not say any formal words of welcome to the INA Officers who are also members of the Netaji Research Bureau including Col. Lakshmi Sahgal, Col. Gurbaksh Singh Dhillon and Capt. Yadava who are all here amidst us today. I will only say a few words about the Netaji Research Bureau. Although anniversaries are always very happy occasions for us we do not make too much of anniversaries. Because our work is continuous and constructive. I am happy to report to you that Netaji Research Bureau has

### 79

### Address

Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee Minister of External Affairs Government of India\*

Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, Chairman, International Netaji Centenary Committee, distinguished delegates from Southeast Asian Countries and friends.

I welcome the old associates of Netaji and their relatives who have come from different parts of Southeast Asia and this sub-continent to offer their respects to Netaji at the beginning of the Centenary Celebration. I wish all of them a good stay here. We are indebted to them that despite their many personal problems and advanced age they have thought it to be their duty to come and pay homage to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. We salute them.

Today at the inaugural ceremony of Netaji's Birth Centenary Celebration, we would like to offer our sincerest thanks and gratitude particularly to Dr. Sisir Kumar Bose, not only because he is the Director of Netaji Research Bureau, not only because he was Netaji's fellow-traveller during his Great Escape, not simply because he belongs to a family whose great sacrifices and sufferings for the liberation of the country are an integral part of the history of our freedom struggle and that he himself actively participated in the freedom struggle. We thank him particularly because he is the founder of Netaji Research Bureau, the institution through which he has been carrying on single-handedly studies and research on Netaji. What is more, he has been showing to the new generation the way to the solution of problems of our society in the current perspective by bringing out the relevance of Netaji's life, his ideals, his thoughts, dreams and aspirations. He is not merely recording information and doling out theories. This is the importance of his work.

I sincerely feel, therefore, and I can say this particularly because I am a Bengali—it is not possible for other language or ethnic groups to feel the same way—we are very often carried away by emotion only and tend to

<sup>\*</sup>Mr. Mukherjee's address, except for the first paragraph, has been translated from the original Bengali, Ed.

## 86

### Address

### Shigemoto Okuda (Japan)

Ladies and gentlemen, Chairman of International Netaji Centenary Committee, Dr. Sisir Bose, and members of Netaji Research Bureau! I would like to express my sincere thanks for inviting me to Centenary Inaugural Convention at Netaji Bhawan of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, the national hero of India, and the world's great man whom I respect the most. As I was one of the military coordinators of Hikari Organ dispatched from Japanese Army to our allied force of Indian National Army (INA) fighting under the command of Supreme Commander Netaji aiming to obtain the independence of India, it is the greatest honor and pleasure for me to be able to attend this magnificent and important conference today on behalf of our old comrades of Japan who shared their lots with INA's comrades in the severe battle fields.

Now, please let me convey the message from our old comrades, best wellwishers of India in Japan that they wish the great success of this conference and the best of health of dear friends gathering here today since I was asked by them before I left Japan.

I also would like to inform you that we sincerely wish every day that the holy ash and remains of Netaji return to his mother country India while as many of us, old comrades of the battle fields are still alive as long as the rest of our lives continue although the average age of our fellow soldiers is going to exceed 80 years old. They have been guarding the holy ash and remains of Netaji lying at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo with their greatest respect, and holding memorial services for the anniversary of Netaji's death every year since 1945.

Although it is my personal matter, one of my dearest elder brothers who was conscripted as a soldier of Japanese Army is still buried in the trench in Kanglatongbi, the suburb of Imphal, and has not yet returned to Japan. The last words he left me when I accidentaly met him after the interval of a few years in the jungle around the border between India and Burma were "I believe we will be discharged from the military service and be able to go back to Japan when this operation to support India's Indepen-



### THE ORACLE

dence terminates. Let's return to peaceful Japan in good health."

I think that around 50 thousands of Japanese soldiers who were killed in action of the war with INA's soldiers should have strongly felt nostalgia in the battle fields far away from their mother country although they well understood their important duty, the joint operation with INA, and were anxious about the future of their wives and children till their last moment. Upon visiting the land of India this time, my heart is truly filled with deep emotion thinking over themselves and their families. I would like to visit the land of Imphal some day in near future to mourn for the dead soldiers of the Great Britain's Armies also who sacrificed themselves for the respective national policies as well as the soldiers of the Allied Army consisted by INA and Japanese Army, and pray for the eternal peace and happiness of the people all over the world.

Recently, Japanese televisions and newspapers are often broadcasting programs and publishing explanatory articles regarding the situation of remarkable economic development and future potentiality of the great nation, India, our powerful friend in Asia blessed with 900 millions of excellent human resources and the vast land. Whenever we get in touch with these news, we share our pleasure as if these are the facts happened in our country.

We strongly wish from the bottom of our heart that the people of your country and Japanese people are firmly tied through Netaji and INA which Netaji commanded, pass down the historical truth in which we cooperated each other with our utmost efforts for the achievement of the same target from generation to generation, and establish better understanding and closer tie-up relation between the two nations and both nations' people for a long, long time forth to come. We also wish tremendous prosperity of the nation of India, the best of health and happiness of you all.

Finally, I would like to close my greeting introducing the song of INA which I sang with INA's soldiers in the jungle around the border flying the national flag of India every morning 50 years before although my memory becomes uncertain.

(Mr. Okuda concluded by Singing the INA Song. Ed.)

# scussion on N proper perspect

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21. - "If Netaji had been alive, he would have returned to fight for his country's independence, not lived like a fugitive in another country".

This was said by Mr M. Candhinathan, a former soldier in Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian National Army, at a discussion on "Netaji. India and World War II", organized by Netaji Research Bureau as part of his centenary celebrations.

·The discussion was unique. Mr Mohammede Siraj of Pakistan, Mr S. Okuda of Japan, Mr Zali Maw of Japan and Mr Gandhinathan of Malaysia. who had associated with Netaji during his struggle for India's independence, recounted their: experiences.

Historians Rajat Ray, Hari Vasudevan and Rudrangshu Mukherjee, on the other hand. sought to put their views in proper perspective.

The effort was not merely to revive the past, but work towards a better future and debunk myths surrounding Netaji. said Mr Sisir Bose, the leader's nephew. This was necessary as Netaji strove for a better future not only for India, but for

Mr S. Okudo, was the youngest member of the Hikari Kinkan

South-East Asia too, he said.

when Netaji visited Japan. Now bar and India", Mr Maw said. an old man. Mr Okudo hoped the Even though the strategie that the freedom fighter's ashes thadopted by Netaji and the Myanwould be returned to India as soon as possible while he was still alive.

He said every year, the INA's anthem was sung along the India-Myanmar border in memory of the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for the army's

 He wished India success in its drive towards economic progress and hoped Indo-Japanese remained relations cordial always.

Mr Mohammed Siraj, son of Abad Khan who hosted Netaji's stay in Pakistan during his "great escape" from India, described the freedom fighter as a man quick to adapt to the customs of the places he visited.

"He ate beef, learnt the namaaz and lived like the Muslims before leaving for Kabul en route to Russia", he said.

Dr Zali Maw of Myanmar reminisced on the days when his father. Ba Maw. and Netaji worked together to chalk out the freedom of their respective countries.

His father gave "unstinted support" to Subhash Chandra Bose in establishing the Indian National Army, "The independence that Netaji and Ba Maw visualized was the independence that finally came to Myan-

Even though the strategies marese freedor:: differed, they were united in their resolve for Leedom, he

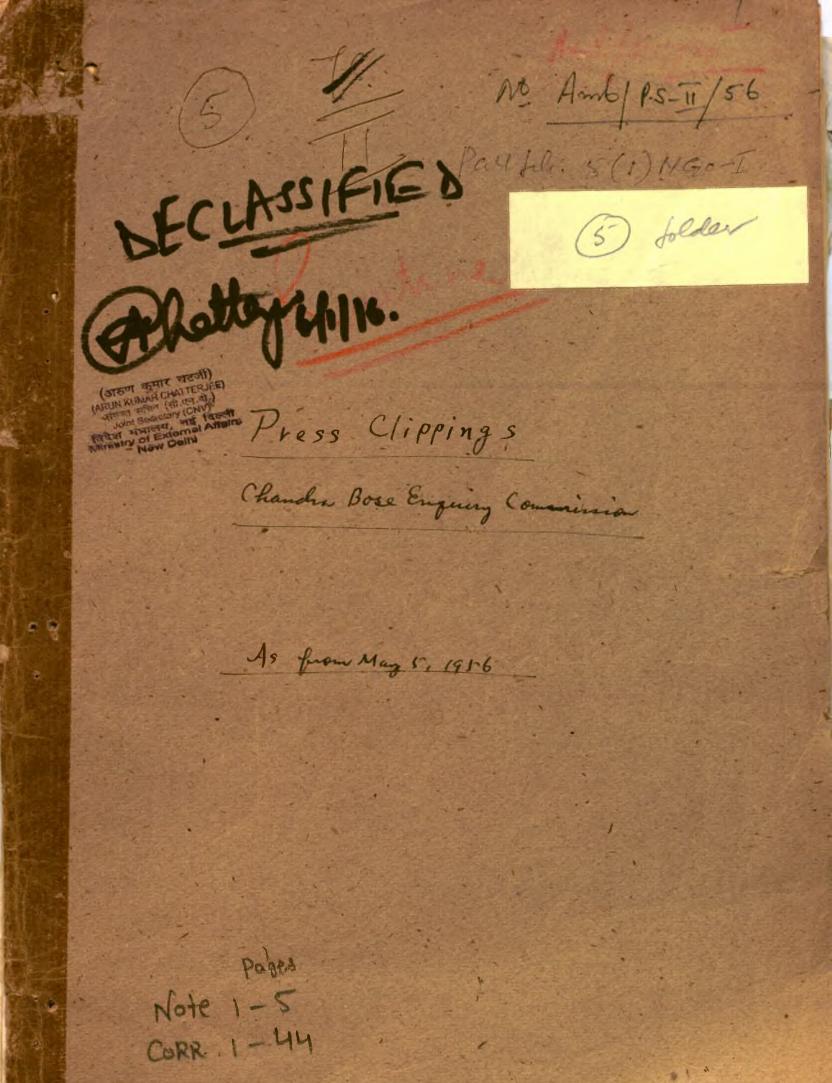
Mr M. Gandhinathan, who had served in the INA. recounted the incidents leading to Netaji's death to emphasize that Subhash Bose lost his life soon after his plane crashed at Taihoku, Taiwan, on August 18. 1945.

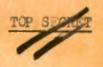
"Netaji mavbe alive in spirit. but it is important to be realistic and accept his death", he said. \*Only then can we bring back his ashes in full colours and allow his soul to rest in peace".

Analysing these accounts against the backdrop of the crisis surrounding Netaji's ashes. Mr. Rudrangshu Mukherjee said it was vital to contemplate on the freedom fighter's vision for the future and ask oneself if he would appreciate being treated as a deity. It was important not to lose our critical spirit in analysing Netaji, the freedom fighter and social activist. he said.

Prof. Vasudevan said there were several gaps in our know**ledge** of the events in Netaji's life. Hence, information on this period had to be gathered through systematic research to avoid misinterpretation.

Press Clippings for Speciful / Subject





### Information Service of India

Mr. T. Ishikawa, a resident of Acmori City, accompanied by a person, who was introduced to us as a Buddhist monk, called at the ISI yesterday and reported that a 1700-year-old image of Lord Buddha, made of emaralds, was soon to be sold by its owner to an American multi-millionaire connected with the Rockfeller Foundation, for US.\$ 30 million. Mr. Ishikawa himself had neither seen the image nor did he know its owner. But the monk had seen the image and also knew its owner. According to him, the image showed Lord Buddha with folded hands, was about a feet high and weighed 14,700 carots. It was fixed on a 21" sq. piece of wood.

- The Buddhist monk further added that the image originally belonged to the late Subhash Chandra Bose, but, after his death, came to be acquired by its present owner. He refused to disclose as to how the latter came to possess the image or what his name or address were. He, however, said that the owner had two houses: one in Tokyo and the other in Aomori, and that the image was at present lying in Tokyo.
- Both Mr. Ishikawa and the Buddhist monk added that they did not like the idea of an image of Lord Buddha going to the USA for sake of money. On the other hand, they thought that Prime Minister Nehru was anxious that the image should be acquired by the Government of India. They said that they would be very happy to help the Govt. of India in acquiring the image if we agreed to pay them 5% of the total amount for which the image was going to the sold, i.e. \$ 1.5 million. They refused to disclose as to how they could accomplish such a remarkable job of getting us an article for \$ 1.5 million when, according to their own statement, someone else was ready to pay \$ 30 million for the same article.
- The matter was reported to the Counsellor. He said that there were some previous papers also on the subject. A look at the old file showed that a story about the treasures of the late Subhash Bose was told to us in 1958 also. At that time one Keizo Takei, an employee of the Miyoshi Chemical Co., Ltd., Tokyo, informed us that the treasures of the late Bose were deposited in the Mitsui Bank by their present holder, a Mr. Tajima. He also added that the principal item of treasures was an oriental emerald weighing 18,400 carots. The matter was reported to the Government of India in August 1958. They advised that the best course for us would be to take up the matter with the Japanese Government. We could transmit to them the information which we had and ask them for their advice as to how best the matter could be handled. We were also asked to make it clear to the Japanese Govt. that the Govt. of India had no intention of entering upon any protracted civil proceedings in this matter.
- The matter was taken up with Mr. Iwama of the Gaimuso in December 1958 by our former First Secretary, Mr. Malik. An extract from a note recorded by him after meeting Mr. Iwama is reproduced below:-

"He was rather discourging saying that information we had received was not specific, that it would be difficult for the Police to undertake investigations without infringing the Human Rights Provisions of the Constitution, etc. He went so far as to suggest that we should engage a private detective. I pointed out that publicity was precisely what it was the interest of both Governments to avoid and that police could find things out with much less danger of publicity than a private investigation. I also said that it would be desirable to give some answer to the various parties which had come to the Embassy with information. Mr. Iwama said he would consult the Legal Affairs Bureau."

M. John Kours ofthe Budkert Mark may be asked to how to our representative the image the value of the same. While the repetition? Such on Offer gives a reson the time boss exist we can not enlinely roly out otate las red sign well we see it ownsolver,

There do not seem to have been any further developments in the matter Thenggest and of (151) and (151) hower both proper my kindly have a wrefort pre Baneyer

Embasey today; I told him that Embasey today; I told him that we would like to have a like the mage helper, he the matter further. At fresh, he the matter further. At fresh, he do not so of 30 m. B even on demanded 5% of 30 m. 8 even for on showing it, but later on showing it, but entact eventures some us again after eventuring some owner people. one on prikame who elawed to lee perest but looked and behaved like a desperate sharocter ealled on we They have agreed to some on of 1.P.M.

Funday the 10th February of 1.P.M.

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Ochintan. Lord low coursellor: 75 (c) on Ruday are 1.000 February, F. S(e) Shei Terath & I, accompanied by interpreter, went to a place near ochinter. We were executed there by m. blukama & pm. Mikami and later or well the tree other gentlemen og. Mr. Tajima (who

claimed to be the owner), the Kumouchi (an old war who gave the certificate) and one . Mr. Tajima (a meduum riged Mr. Dkihala. van of about 50 years) clamed that the said mage had been in his possession for over 40
years a wat he had purchased ir in Sugapose Later on he a oftiers partly contraducted the davin and laguely associated to with Spe Subash Bose.

Ultimately the mage of buddha broduced. The mage of buddha was about 90 10 when in height. It seemed to be of emocaldthough we of course could not seemed.

Testify to value or genuineness.

Testify heavy.

To fairly heavy.

To fairly heavy. without any commitment a permised further evaderation. After diversion with Anhareador a Courseller, the underrigned informed for bluboms & Mr. Hikami that the Embacky mould proceed in the water only through the asserment of Japan 15th Feberary Str. Teratho 9 mer ru. Ushida of the Gaminho and requested informally mot the matter should be westigated. To the adminho officials agreed.

P.S.le): Py 1th Andrewade:

waiting to ossociation further Autroscodise many bendly enerdon enous of more in did belong to sever Subanh not in sporm our ters allo bus difficult to peans ment the joint of De Euch it more de sos would be noconcil. ber en degod poesesser in 20 ber en degod poesesser in 20 buy the court. of Dapon to rake such the mage from 1) It will be went diffeenly Affector in the woller viz. that those are likely to Dre two of the Comments monthwish that Mr. Welinds and other officials beganting and allo bluede TE Mis. Kamerichi wan waing according Toloplus muchos grown by freet had to be sent to the place had been shown to us. M. Kenneri delimbon week the maple? pointed out the place user a plain-clotica detecting and Letter on Mr. Komor accompanied a copy of the address grien Today I drandlad over a body of the certificale and

糖 電 至 積 おえ 2 建 3. je 刻 如 9 的 + 1 颐 ar 13 10/ in Hozumi Kensletsu Ophosite Den-Telephon-Telegraph office Sankocho Meguro



To

Whom it may concern this (crystal) I judge with my wide experience.

It is to be a (oriental emerald) I am sure.

Height 21 cm
circumference 37 cm
neck 23.6 cm
Weight 951 monme (3,575 kg)
17,880 carats.

I do not think another one like this existed anywhere in the world.

Mortin M. Kamouchi

A diamond dealer of USA

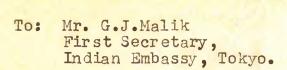
Tokyo address

Phone (44 - 3059)

日里人艺主光竹 樵 次建设内 日十五年

Address given by

Mir. Kamouchi Tel: (441-823)



From: L.D.M. Abeyeratne & Ichiro Kagabu,
96, Tokuji-cho, Ikegami,
Ohta-ku, Tokyo.

Subject: - Buddha's emerald head illegally possessed by Japanese national.

Sir,

I send herewith a photo of Buddha's emerald head which originally belonged to the late Mr. Subash Chandra Bose. It is now possessed by Mr. Jusei Tajima, whose career is not clear excepting that he was in the South Seas area during the last war. The fact that he should possess the article is unreasonable. On one occasion he says he has bought it at Singapore, while on the another occasion he says he has bought it from Netaji's Japanese lady. Thus, whether he has got it through a proper channel or not is questionable.

As mentioned in an article "Whereabouts of Japanese diamond" in a magazine "Special issue of Bungei-Shunju 1956.2", matters regarding diamond were taken up at the Diet may be because there are some questions about Netaji's diamond. It is surmized from the article that Mr. Tajima might have illegally obtained the article.

It is justice to recover it from the man who got the emerald head illegally.

In the circumstances I submit this photo to His

Excellency the Ambassador hoping that the article in question

may be returned to India through diplomatic procedures.

Faithfully yours,
(L.D.M.Ameyertne)
(Ichiro Toshibe)

Translation of wirtten statement by Mr. K. Takei, Miyoshi Chemical Co.Ltd., Establishment Office, No.8, 1-chome, Kanda, Tamchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, at the Chancery on the 8th August 1958.

No.1 To try to determine with all our efforts whether or not the article (oriental emerald, C.18,400,951 momme) belongs to Chandra Bose.

Others (Star supphire and white dia)

If there are no records in the Embassy, we will do our best and find evidence to show that the article belongs to Chandra Bose.

- No.2 We will explain to the present holder of the article that his possession of the article is illegal and try to have it transferred to the Embassy.
- No.3 If the Embassy has any good methods, we will give full cooperation with you. Without remuneration.

  In the case of No.1 & 2, remuneration is needed for the present holder and others who cooperate.
- No.4 Have an appointment to see the present holder.

  Names: 1. Tajima 2. Nakamura 3. Kameuchi
  4. Go shu so 5. Ando.
- No.5 Those who determined it to be oriental emerald C.18,400(951 momme) are:

  K. Takei, M. Takumi and K. Urabe.

The attached name cardreads:

Keizo Takei

Sanji Chemical Industries Co. Ltd.,
Founding Office: 8, 1-chome, Kanda O-machi
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (Tel. 25 5613)



Translation from an article appeared in monthly magazine Bungei-Shunju 1956-2, special number.

WHEREABOUTS OF ONE TRILLION YEN DIAMOND

By Mr. Kohichi Sekoh.

A large amount of diamond was procured by Japanese Government from the nation during the last war. According to a testimony at the Diet in those days by an official in charge, the amount of the diamond procured from the nation was about 160,000 carats, which is at present kept at the Bank of Japan. I cannot, however, agree to the figure since there must be about 650,000 carats according to the results of my investigation made when I was parliamentary vice Minister for International Affairs. In this connection, many people were summoned to testify at the Diet after the I understand GHQ (General Headquarters) had delicate relation with the diamond issue. Accidentally I came to know they had 50 carats of diamond in their custody. Also, I know a large amount of diamond was found when a plane crashed with Mr. Bose and some Japanese on board. Further, many pieces of diamond had scattered at the crashing site of a Japanese plane at Mr. Mihara.

My prayer is that diamond illegally possessed by certain people will come out to the world and returned to the original owners. I am sure huge amount of concealed diamond will be displayed at show-windows of jewel shops once a law authorizing ownership of diamond by the present owners is promulgated.

## Information Service of India

Mr. Morikawa, Editor of a "very popular" Japanese Mr. Morikawa, Editor of a "very copular" Japanese magazine, NIPPON, (cir:220,000) rang up this morning. He said that, according to the information received by him, an image of Lord Buddha, belonging to the late Subhash Chandra Bose, which was supposed to be made of emaralds, was recently evaluated by a jeweler, and was actually found to have been made of "agua marines". He added that if this was correct, then the price of the image could not be visible in as alleged by those possessing it at present. Y.3.6 billion as alleged by those possessing it at present, but only about Y.100,000.

He would like to know whether we have any information about this matter.

75.1.

I do not know anything about this We can however get from Mr. Molikawa whatever information he has. Is the inage in delha or Japan! 7-5. may also like to see.

Herain

This may seem to be the one the history of which is recorded elsewhere. Ambussadu is aware of it. This "very popular" magazine "apparently after a rensatural story which can be splashed. My view is that we should play it down.

Maho And The circumstances The unice stong are such this we can not take any sories whee The wignery nor can be claim my knowledge Me Value or other balaits of the wings which to The pines as the subject male of runners.

Kelj Medrode

TSA We have no information for the magazine.

has been worke

軍

## 稳强且说:

龙:青玉净

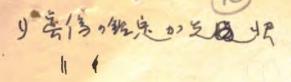
安年記: 25かかか

北記: ヨンタル.

71年考许院色考的人

## 唱者之很只

現場の協的を42℃ 作を4人 441-2313



タイヤルラ ボースのものとすればりとつのうをはらくいっている。

引盖的沙与司司的婚人

りをあいるいってのなり

5

教这九 Brie transveraze thisti hetsui M. pet of munin fr.

Re: Buddhist Image in smerald alleged possessed formerly by the late Subhas Chandra Bose.

12

As a result of the talks with Mr. Hiroshi Ohi, Gaimusho secretary attached to the Southwest Asian Section, and Mr. Yoshitaka Ohta, police inspector of the Metropolitan Bolice Board at the Gaimusho today (March 22, 1961), the following information as to the persons connected with this matter was xiven made known.

The place where our previous meeting took place (to see the image) is a dormixtory of the Hozumi Kensetsu (construction) company which head office is located in Aomori city. The company is capitalized at #25,000,000. The president of the company Mr.Yoshitaka Hozumi who directly did not come in the picture of this matter ran for in the Upper House election in 1955 on the Socialist ticket but failed to be elected.

Mr.Kamouchi (Mintanao xkamanachia) who acted as an interpreter for Mr.Tajima, alleged owner of the image, may be Mr.Mitsuo Kamouchi who lives at the place of the meeting. He is a legal adviser to Mr.Hozumi.

Police at this stage was unable to check identities of other persons such as Mar. Akahira, Mr. Mikami etc.

The police authorities are unable to investigate further unless there is any criminal suspicion as to the persons involved. Because of this reason, it was a view of the police authorities that the Embassy may again ry to make an occasion to see the image to check whether it is a real emerald one or an imitation. If it proves to be an imitation, then police would start investigation on criminal charges. For this checking of the image, the police authorities are prepared to provide their juminum jewelry expert who may accompany Embassy people for the checking ocvering his identity.

(3)

Dear Mr. On1,

with reference to this morning's telephone conversation, we understand that the appropriate authorities have been able to establish contacts with the people connected with the image of Lord Buddha. Regarding your suggestion that a reputed jeweller could also assist in the matter and also your suggestion that Mr. Kawai of our Embassy should discuss the matter with some officials, we are very happy to agree to the same and shall be grateful if we are acquainted with further progress in the matter.

Yours sincerely,

(HeBhalla)

Mr. Hinoshi Ohi, South West Asia Section, Gaimusho, Tokyo. In order to make an a contact with the owner Mr.Tajima, the police authorities suggested that a contact may be made to Mr.Kamouchi on the telephone 441-2312, one of the telephone numbers given by Mr.Kamouchi other previously. The/telephone number proved to be incorrect.

On and when the appointment has been made for re-checking of the image, the police authorities asked to be informed so that the expert jeweler from them may be sent together.

In the meanthime police wanted to knowx from the Embassy:

- (1) On the image in question is believed to be a property of

  Mr.Chandra Bose, to what extent the tracing thereof by

  the Indian Government could be produced; or the knowledge

  the object held by the Indian Government or the Embassy;

  where it was lost or stolen etc.
- (2) Do the Embassy authorities or Indian Government have any profe to the image in question as the authentic treasure profession.
- (3) If the image prove to be an authentic one, is the Embassy

  mainta or Government prepared to claim it

  or is prepared to buy it back?

Name of the jewelry expert: Eiichi Matsui

2 1/ 3/6/

Mr. Hiroshi Oli (本 行aimulu) 大井性、南西アンタント

M. Yoshitske Olita 大の第言、発致方勢や 公安やかりです 581-4311 (で)4279 My dear

v F/N

Please refer to the correspondence resting with Rauf's letter No. F.5(1)NGO-I of 5th December, 1952, about Subhas Bose's treasure.

- Recently a Japanese gentleman name.

  \*\*M\*\*. Keizo Takei now employed by the Miyoshi

  Chemical Co. Ltd. whose office is at 8,1-chome,

  Tamachi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ky, Tokyo has been coming

  to the Embassy. He claims that he has knowledge

  of the whereabouts of Subhas Bose's treasure which

  he can identify because he himself did liaison work

  with the INA during the war having, inter alia.

  trained Indian cadets in the INA.
- of jewellery is Oriental emerald weighing 18,400 carats. There are also star sapphire, white diamonds and other valuables. These valuables are now allegedly deposited in the Mitsui Bank by the present holder, a Mr. Tajima. Mr. Takei offers to use his efforts to try to determine if the articles belonged to Subhas Chandra Bose and to persuade the present holder that his possession of these valuables is illegal and he should transfer them to the Embassy. Mr. Takei requests our cooperation and does not ask for any remunerations.
- 4. Personally & find it difficult to accept Mr. Takei's story. It seems incredible that an emerald of 18,400 carats should exist at all and, if it exists, should not be the object of interest to all collectors, museums, and jewellers in the world. Similarly it is unlikely that Mr. Takei performed liaison duties with the INA because he speaks no language other than Japanese. However, as he is very insistent and has left a written statement in Japanese with us we feel that we should mention

the matter to you in view of the interest which the

Prime Minister himself took in this subject in 1951.

At that time, I understand, the matter was dropped

because it was considered that the publicity which might

arise from any investigation would outweight the funds for the funds which are likely to be salvaged. Now that we are offered

what appears to be a clue in the trail, I wonder if you would like me to pursue it,

muri y

Yours sincerely,

( C. S. Jha )

Shri B.K. Acharya,
Joint Secretary,

Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

No. PS/56/NEC

CONFIDENT Dated the 29th May, 1956

Dear Mr. Sen.

Our Committee has seen the two letters from Dar (Nos. F5(1)NGO-I, dated the 25th and 26th of May 1956), regarding the evidence in Formosa. It is noted that the Government of India are not in favour of the Committee paying a visit to Formosa. It is also noted that the authorities in Formosa are not willing to allow the evidence of Formosan witnesses to be recorded outside that Island. In the circumstances, the Committee has no option but to agree to the only method by which evidence of Formosan witnesses is likely to be obtained. Arrangements may please be made to have the statements of Formosan witnesses recorded, as suggested, by the British Consul General and make them available to the Committee either during their return to India, Care of the Ministry of External Affairs. In this connection, it is suggested that a hint, if there is no objection, may be given to the British Consul in Formosa that while a Chinese official might be present during examination of Formosan witnesses by the Consul, the latter would no doubt make sure that the witnesses speak their mind openly. It would be appreciated if 4 copies of the statement in English, duly authenticated by the British Consul, are forwarded to this Committee.

We have been asked to supply Chinese names in full of the Formosan witnesses. We have only got the names through non-Chinese sources and can give them as we have received. The names of the Formosan witnesses together with some indication of the points on which they might give evidence, are given in the attached note.

As for the entries in the hospital and crematorium registers, it is a matter of convenience whether they are obtained through the British Consul or



the Japanese Ambassador in Formosa. The Committee would have no objection of the latter channel is used.

The papers concerned are three :-

- 1. The doctor's report regarding the alleged death of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Nanmon Military
  Hospital Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 18th August, 1945.
  - 2. The police report on the same subject.
- of Health and Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) on or about the 20th of August, 1945.

It may please be ascertained whether such records are available. If they are, it is requested that relevant extracts made from them on proper authentication and four copies of the same together with certified English translation may kindly be made available to the Committee.

Yours sincerely, Sd#:- SHAH NAWAZ KHAN

Shri. B.R. Sen, Ambassador for India in Japan, Tokyo.

Encl:1.

Points for the British Consul in Taiwan

The Government of India have appointed a Committee to enquire into the alleged death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, with the following terms of reference:-

To enquire into and to report to the Government of India on the circumstances concerning the departure of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Bangkok about the 16th August 1945, his alleged death as a result of an aircraft accident and subsequent developments connected therewith.

that Mr. Bose met with an air accident at Taihoku(Taipeh) airfield on the 18th August, 1945, and that he was admitted to the Nanmon Military Hospital where he is said to have expired the same night. It is said that his body was cremated at Taihoku City crematorium on the 20th August. There are some witnesses in Formosa who may be able to give evidence on the following points. Their names as obtained from Indian sources are given below and may not be wholly accurate. It is also regretted that their present addresses are not known to the Committee. In tracing these witnesses, it might be of advantage to contact the following gentlemen noted\* on the margin\*

\*Mr. Hueng, Supdt. of Police, Taipeh

Mr. S.P. Chun, Secy. to the Commissioner of Police, Formosa.

Mr. Chung Yung-kai, Office of the Governor General of Formosa. 1. Nurse Tsan Pi Sha (nurse in Nanmon Military Hospital, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August, 1945.

This witness might testify
regarding the entry of Mr. Bose and his
Adjutant, Col. Habibur Rehman, into the
Nanmon Military Hospital, their treatment
there, the last hours of Mr. Bose, his
death, keeping the body in the hospital and
its removal later on.

2. Miss Chu Chow Tse, nurse Nanmon Military Hospital.

This witness is said to have been on leave during that time but might have heard of the story.



3. Dr. Kan King-yen, Present, Bureau of Health of Hygiene, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

This witness might give evidence regarding
maintenance of record in the Bureau, particularly of the
certificate for the alleged cremation of Mr. Bose's bod;

4 and 5. Mr. Li Chin Kui and Mr. Tan Chi Ch, Clerks in the Bureau of Health and Hygience, Taihoku (Taipeh) in August 1945.

These witnesses are said to have issued a certificate of cremation in respect of the body of Mr. Bose after reading the relevant medical reports fro Wanmon Military Hospital and Police report regarding the death. They are also said to have seen the body which was identified by some Japanese officer. These witnesses might testify regarding the certificates, namely, the doctor's certificate and cremation certificate. If there be any wrong entries in any one or all the certificates, they might be able to five reasons for the same.

6. Mr. Chu Tsung, In Charge, Taihoku City Government Crematorium.

This witness may be able to testify as to who brought the body of Mr. Bose to the crematorium, who identified it, how was the actual burning conducted, and who took delivery of the ashes.

JANUARY 30,1956.



PTI 17 ( ENQUIRY MISSION)

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 30 (PTI) — A THREE-MEMBER COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO ENQUIRE INTO CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE REPORTED DEATH OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, LEADER OF INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR, WILL LEAVE FOR TOKYO AFTER MARCH FIFTEENTH, IT WAS LEARNT HERE TODAY.

SHAH HAWAZ KHAN, CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF METAJI IN I M A AND AT PRESENT PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO RAILWAY MINISTER IN NEHRU CABINET, HEADS THE MISSION THE OTHER TWO' MEMBERS OF WHICH ARE A REPRESENTATIVE OF WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND A MEMBER OF BOSE'S FAMILY.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAVE PROMISED TO GIVE ALL HELP FOR HOLDING OF THIS ENQUIRY.

ALTHOUGH ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT SUBHAS BOSE WAS

KILLED IN AN AIRCRASH IN TAIWAN IN 1945 CLAIMS HAVE BEEN APPEARING IN INDIAN

PRESS FROM TIME TO TIME THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE AND WOULD SHORTLY MAKE HIS APPEARANCE.

...MF 2222....



APRIL 4,1956.

1 ( ENQUIRY COMMITTEE)

TO ENQUIRE INTO NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE'S DEATH WILL BEGIN EXAMINING WITNESSES FROM TOMORROW.

AT ITS SITTING HERE TOMORROW THE COMMITTEE IS EXPECTED TO HEAR EVIDENCE
FROM DEVENATH DAS WHO WAS ADVISER TO NETAJI BOSE IN AZAD HIND PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT AND CAPTAIN GULZAR SINGH WHO WAS MINISTER IN THAT GOVERNMENT.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT COLONEL HABIBUR RAHMAN WHO IS STATED TO HAVE BEEN WITH NETAJI AT THE TIME OF THE CRASH OF THE PLANE CARRYING HIM AND IS NOW SERVING IN PAKISTAN GOVERNMENT POLITICAL SERVICE IS BEING REQUESTED TO TENDER EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

AFTER CONCLUDING ITS WORK HERE THE COMMITTEE WILL GO TO TOKYO TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATIONS THERE.

INDIA'S MINISTER FOR TRANSPORT AND RAILWAYS WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, SURESH CHANDRA BOSE, BROTHER OF SUBHAS BOSE AND S MAITRA RESENTING THE GOVERNMENT OF BOSE'S HOME PROVINCE OF WEST BENGAL.

SHAH NAWAZ KHAN WAS MAJOR GENERAL IN WARTINE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY FOUNDED BY BOSE.

... MF 0700....

- 1. Mr. S.A. Ayer.
- 2. Col. Habib-ur-Rahman.
- 3. Sh. Rama Murthy.
- 4. Sh. Ananda Mohan Sahay.
- 5. Mr. Harin Shah
  Special Representative
  "Bharat" Bombay.
- 6. Rev. M. Dharmeswar,
  Nippenzan Myohoji,
  Hanaokayama,
  Kumamoto, Japan.
- 1. Mr. Fukuoka, Chief of the Domei News Agency for the East Asia Region.
- 2. Rear Admiral Chuda Japanese Navy.
- 3. Col Tadao Sakai.
- 4. Col Nonogaki, Japanese Air Force.
- 5. Capt. Arai, Japanese Army.
- 6. Yoshiie Nakamura, 3051, Kawatebatake, Yatsurugi-Mura, Toba-Gun, Gifu Prefecture. (Electric Railway Company)
- 7. Mr. Kohno.
- 8. 2/Lt. Hayashida Tsuneo, Haruyoshi-nibancho, Fukuoka City.
- 9. Col. Morio Takakura
- 10. Lt General Isoda.
- 11. Col. Braiman.
- 12. Major Kakakura. --- Lt. Col. Takakura.
- 13. Lt. Col. Iwaichi Fujiwara- 728 Sakai Musashino-shi Tokyo to.
- 14. Lt. Col. Nonogaki.
- 15. Major Yoshio Okida --- Osaka.
- 16. Ex-Corporal Noda (hailing from Nagano Pref.), commandant of the Matsuyama Airfield in Formosa.
- 17. Kazuo Mitsui.
- 18. Ex Corporal Shibata (hailing from Kumamoto pref.)
- 19. Major Nakamiya .
- 20. Major Kinoshita
- 21. Major Shibuya.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA DECEMBER 3, 1955

PTI 13 (INCUIRY)

NET DULHI, DEC. 3 (PTI) - HDIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DUCIDED TO SEND THREE PERSONS TO JAPAN TO INVESTIGATE INTO CIRCUMSTANCE REL TING TO THE DEATH OF NETAJI SUCHAS CHANDRA POSE.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TOLD LOK SABHA (LOWER HOUSE OF INDIAN PARLAIMENT) DURING CUESTION TIME TODAY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN COMPULTED AND "THEY HAVE PROMISED US FULL COOPERATION IN INCUIRY".

THRU S ID ONE OF THREE PERSONS WOULD BE REPRESENT TIVE OF WAST BANG L

HE ADDED IT WOULD NOT BE FAIR TO DISCLOSE AT PRESENT NAMES OF

THE TWO PERSONS "AS WE HAVE NOT DETAINED THE REPRESENT MAKES OF

MINISTER WAS REPLYING TO CUESTION TABLED BY SIX MEMBERS. I HEY ASKED

TAS FACT THE GOVERNMENT WERE CONSIDERING CUESTION OF SETTING UP

TO ENCURE INTO CIRCUMST NORS OF THE DE TH OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA

TO THE ON DATION I, AREY AGRICULTURES OF THE DESTROY OF TH

ATTAJI SUPPLAS CHANDRA BOSE WAS INVO VED IN ACCIDENT IN THE AIRFIELD.

WERE VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN A WAY. YOU

ACE WITHOUT COOPERATION OF GOVERNMENT OF THAT PLACE. "THERE WOULD

THAN VISITING FORMOS BECAUSE ALL SO CALLED EVIDENCE AID

IN J PAR IF THEY SURVIVE".

MD ALL J. PANESE TERE SENT AVAY FROM FORMER LUNG

MS WHO COULD BE AP ROACHED WERE RELLY IN JAPAN.

JLD NOT GBT MUCH HELP, NEHRU SAID.

SH 1900...

28 FIN UIRI)



DEC. 3 (PTI) --- A MEMBER ASKED; HAS OUR EMBASSY IN TOKYO EBEN ASKED
TO MALLY OR INFORMALLY CONTACT JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AS TO THETHER THEY WILL
ALSOCIATE THEMSELVES WITH THIS COMMITTEE OF INCUIRY SO AS TO HAVE INCUIRY BY
AN INDO-JAPANESE COMMISSION.

PHRU: JAPANESE GOV RNMENT HAVE BEFN CONSULTED AND THEY HAVE PROMISED FULL

...SH 2050...



PRESSTRUST OF INDIA

DECEMBER 4,1955.

PTI ( SECOND ADD INQUIRY -- SEE PTI 18 OF YESTERDAY)

MEMBER MISSION TO TOKYO WOULD BE LED BY SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, ONE OF SECLOSE
ASSOCIATES OF SUBHAS CHAND A BOSE IN AZAD HIND FOUJ (INDIAN MATIONAL ARMY).

SHAR NAWAZ KHAN WHO WAS MAJOR GENERAL IN INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY IS PRESENTLY PARLIAMENT, SECRETARY TO THE MINISTER FOR RATLWAYS IN NEHRU CABINET.

THE MISSION'S TWO OTHER MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO BE SURVE CHANDRA BOSE,

AN ELDER BROTHER OF NETAJI BOSE AND AN OFFICIAL TO BE NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT

OF WEST BENGAL, HOME PROVINCE OF BOSE.

... IF \$50....



ASSISTANCE TO NEPAL'S FIVE YEAR PLAN)

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 3 (PTI)--- THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA COULD CONTRIBUTE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF MEPAL'S FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS UNDER CONSIDERATION OF GOVERNMENT, PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TOLD LOK SABHA TODAY.

IT WAS NOT DIFFICULT TO FORESEE THAT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ASSISTANCE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NEPAL WOULD BE SUBSTANTIAL, HE ADDED.

MR NEHRU SAID THAT NEPALESE DELEGATION TO COLOMBO PLANT CONFERENCE RECENTLY HELD AT SINGAPORE HAD PUT FORTH OUTLINE OF ITS COUNTRY'S FIVE YEAR PLAN.

...MF 935....



PRESSTRUST OF INDIA

DECEMBER 4,1955.

PTI 13. ( ROUNDUP ENQUIRY)

PXIX NEW DELHI, DECEMBER & (PTI) --- SHIR NAMEZ KHAN, A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF NUTAJI OFFICIAL SUBBLAS CHANDRA BOSE IN INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY, IS LIKELY TO LEAD A THREE-MAN/MISSION TO JAPAN TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF NETAJI'S DEATH.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED FULL COOPERATION TO THE XMXXXXXXXXXXXXIII INDIAN EN UIRY MISSION.

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE INDIAN MISSION IS EIKELY TO BE SURESH CHANDRA BOSE, AN ELDES EROTHER OF NETAJI. THE THIRD MEMBER IS EIKELY TO BE AN OFFICIAL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TEST BENGAL.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER WERRU DURING QUESTION TIME IN PARLIAMENT ANNOUNCED YETEHDAY
THAT INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAD DECIDED TO SEND THREE PERSONS TO JAPAN TO INVESTIGATE
INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THE DEATH OF NETAJI.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU S ID JAPANE E GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN CONSULTED AND " THEY HE'VE PROMISED US FULL COOPER TION IN THE INCUIRY".

ISIT FORMOSA WHERE NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE WAS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENT IN AIRCRASH.

IN NEHRU SAID " TO BEGIN WITH THURE WERE VARIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY. YOU

CANNOT VISIT A PLACE WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THAT PLACE. THURE

TOULD ALSO NOT BE MUCH PURPOSE IN THE TEAM VISITING FORMOSA BECAUSE ALL SO-CALLED

EVIDENCE AND DITHESSES ARE LIKELY TO BE IN JAPAN IF THEY SURVIVE".

PHOTOGRAPH PUBLISHED IN A SECTION OF BENGAL PRESS SOME TO MONTHS AGO REPORTED TO
HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN PEKING ON MAY Z AND ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED BY WORKERS PRESS OF
PEKING AND WHETHER THE PERSON WHO BEARS SLIGHT RESEMBLACE TO NETAJI IN THE PROTOGRAPHS
WE A MERE COINCIDENCE AND THETHER THIS PHOTOGRAPH WILL BE PLACED BEFORE THIS
COURT OF INCULRY?".

MR NIBRU REPLIED " I HAVE SEEN THAT PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED IN THE PRESS. PIRSONALLY
I DO NOT ATTACH MUCH IMPORTANCE TO IT--TO HAVE POSSIBLE RESEMBLANCE. THERE ARE SO
MUCH POSSIBLE VAGUE RESEMBLANCES IN SUCH MATTERS. I DO NOT THINK IT IS A MATTER WHICH
IS OF SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE." .....BT IZO.....

PTI 7 (NFTAJI BOS-E)

NEWDELHI MARCH 7 (PTI) -- A MADRAS STATE LE HOLATER WHO WAS RECEN-HAVE CLAIMED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA DA THE LAST SEVEN YEARS HAS BEEN INVITED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE UP BY THE GOVE-RUMENT OF INDIA TO INVESTIGATE "MYSTERY" OF BOSE'S DEATH.

M I THEVER, A MEMBER OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF MADRAS, WAS REPORTED IN A STATEMENT FROM CALCUTTA A FORTNIGHT AGO THAT HE HAD ONLY RECALL TO BURNA TO RUNEW HIS CONTACTS WITH BOSE, LEADER OF WARTINE INDIAN NAMED THAT BOSE AT PRESENT HAD HIS HEAD WARTERS IN HIMES PROVINCE OF HAD ALSO SAID THAT NETAJI WAS LEADING A DECTION OF POSTAN LEGERATION OF BORDERS OF ASSEMBLY AND TRAFF HE WAS INVESTED THE PURIOR.

SHAH NEWAZ KHAN PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND TRANS AND CHIAFMAN OF FIGURY COMMITTEE, HAS WRITTEN TO MR THEVAS INVITAING BIR & BEFORE IN EQUILITIES.

BOS E, IN A STATEMENT HERE TODAY SAID HILE HE BID NOT WISH TO SAY WE STATEMENT AT THIS STAGE HE PAILED TO UNDERSTANDS WHY OF ALL THE PROPL THEVAR SHOULD BE SINGLED OUT BY NETAJI FOR KEEPING.

CONTACT ITH HIMTHIE IS ALL THE MER! ASTONISHING", HE ADDED. TO SEE ALL THE MERE ASTONISHING", HE ADDED. TO SEE AND THE BONDERS OF ASS-AN FROM VHERE IT MUCH EASIER FOR HIM TO CONTACT HIS NUMEROUS ADMIRERS IN ASSAM AND WEST BENE

SHAN NAVAZ KHAN IS SHORT Y LEADING A THREE-MEMBER OFFICIAL INQUITOKYO TO AMAKE DETAILED ENQUIRIES ON THE SUBJECT OF BOSES DEATH.

PRESTRUCT OF INDIA

MARCH 8,1956.

PTI 1 ( PHONSLE)

POONA (BOMBAY STATE), WARCH 7 (PTI) --- J.K. BHONSLE, CHIEF OF STAFF IN SUBHAS CHANDRA
SE'S WARTINE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY, TOLD PRESS TRUST OF INDIA IN AN INTERVIEW
TODAY THAT EMBERKAREMENT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT BOSE WAS DEAD.

MR BHONSLE, FORMER MAJOR GENERAL IN I.N.A. AND AT PRESENT DEPUTY MINISTER FOR LLITATION IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT, ADDED " WE SHOULD HAVE LIKED NATAJI TO BE ALIVE BUT UNFORTUNATELY HE IS DEAD".

MR BHONSLE MADE THE REMARK WHEN HIS ATTENTION WAS DRAWN TO THEVARS STATEMENT THAT BOSE WAS STILL ALIVE.

...MF 9730...



PTY 16 ( CHANDRA BOSE)

UPPER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT) TODAY REPORTS THAT NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSK WAS
LIVING IN SIKIANG PROVINCE OF CHINA ON THE BORDER OF INDIAN STATE OF ASSAM.

MR NEHRU WHO WAS REPLYING TO A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE SAID GOVERNMENT HAD SEEN A PRESS REPORT OF THE STATEMENT IN A THEVAR, A MEMBER OF MADRAS STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, CLAIMING THAT BOSE WAS ALIVE AND STAYING IN SIKIANG AND THAT HE ATHEVAR) HAD RECENTLY MET HIM.

THEM OF THE DEATH OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE", MR NEHRU ADDED.

"THERE IS, THEREFORE, IN THEIR OPINION NO QUESTION OF HIS LIVING IN SIKIANG PHOVINCE OF CHINA. HOWEVER, GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CHECKERSTANCES OF NETAJI'S DEATH. THE COMMITTEE WILL PROCEED TO JAPAN FOR THE PURPOSE SOON".

MR NEHRU WAS REFERRING TO THE COMMITTEE OF THREE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY
GOVERNMENT RECENTLY UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SHAH NAWAZ KHAN, A CLOSE ASSOCIATE
OF BOSE IN MARTIRE AZAD HIND FOUZ (INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY). SHAH NAMAZ KHAN AT
PRESENT PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY TO RAILMAY AND TRANSPORT MINISTER OF INDIA MAS
MAJOR GENERAL IN I M A.

THE COMMITTEE WHICH ALSO INCLUDES A MEMBER OF HOSE'S FAMILY IS EXPECTED.

TO LEAVE FOR JAPAN SHORTLY TO ENQUIRE INTO THE FACTS OF HOSE'S DEATH.

... AF 19 .....

DECEMBER 4,1955.

## SSTRUST OF INDIA

PTI 20 ( DUTT-MAZ UMDAR)

PAICUTTA, DECEMBER 4 (PTI) --- NIMARENDRA DUTT-MAZUMDAR, FORMER MINISTER OF WEST
DENGAL GOVERNMENT, CLAIMED TODAY THERE WAS A PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE TO PROVE
THAT SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE BELIEVED TO HAVE DIED IN A PLANE CRASH IN JAPAN WAS
STILL ALIVE.

THIS CLAIN CAME ON THE HEELS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF A THREE-MAN COMMISSION HEADED BY SHAH NAWAZ, ONE OF CLOSE ASSOCIATES OF NETAJI BOSE IN AZAD HIND FOUJ (INDIAN NATIONAL ADMY) AND WHO WAS MAJOR GENERAL IN I N A, WAS BEING SENT TO JAPAN TO INVESTIGATE INTO THE CIRCUMSTANCES RELATING TO THE DEATH OF BOSE.

DUTT-MAZUMDAR VELCOMED THE ANNOUNCEMENT BUT BAID GOVERNMENT'S ASSUMPTION

OF THE DEATH AS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION SEEMS TO BE GUIDED BY BIAS AND PREDILECTION

IN SUPPORT OF CONCLUSION ALREADY REACHED. THIS WOULD BE STRANGE APPROACH.

HE SAID WHAT WAS REALLY CALLED FOR FAS COMPETENT FACTFUNDING COMMISSION
COMPOSED OF MEN NOT ONLY ENJOYING CONFIDENCE OF GENERAL PUPLIC BUT ALSO
EXPERIENCED IN DELICATE TASK OF INVESTIGATIONS TO COLLECT AND ANALYSE THACTS
AND CIRCUMSTANCE WITH CRITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC MEANS. FULFILMENT OF SUCH TASK
CALLED FOR MUCH MORE THAN QUALITIES OF MERE SOLDIER OR OF AFFECTIONATE BROTH.
HE ADDED.

(THE THREE-MAN COMMISSION IS EXPECTED TO INCLUDE SURESH CHANDRA HOSE, BLDE BROTHER OF NETAJI BOSE AND AN OFFICIAL TO BE NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF NETAJI BOSE.

DUTT-HAZUNDAR SUGGESTED A JURIST BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE INCUISY COMMISSION.

MF 2133

VISITOR'S PASS

L.D. M. ABEYERATNE

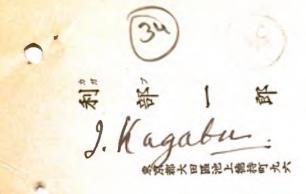
NAME i, J. M. Myst.

1212 Ogswo Slinden, Kitalanagun

FIRM Modaira Wadii Tohyo

TO SEE dinamador

BUSINESS





Translation of written statement by Mr. K.Takei, Miyoshi Chemical Co.Ltd., Establishment Office, No.8, 1-chome, Kanda, Tamchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, at the Chancery on the 8th August 1958.

No. 1 To try to determine with all our efforts whether or not the article(oriental emerald, C. 18,400, 951 momme) belongs to Chandra Bose.

Others(Star supphire and white dia)

If there are no records in the Embassy, we will do our best and find evidence to show that the article belongs to Chandra Bose.

- No. 2 We will explain to the present holder of the article that his possession of the article is illegal. and try to have it transfered to the Embassy.
- No. 3 If the Embassy has any good methods, we will give full cooperation with you. without remuneration.

In the case of No. 1 & 2, remuneration is needed for the present holder and others who cooperate.

No. 4. Have an appointment to see the present holder.

Names:1.Tajima 2.Nakamura 3. Kameuchi
4. Go shu so 5. Ando

- No. 5 Those who determined it to be oriental emerald C. 18,400(951 momme) are:
  - K. Takei, M. Takumi and K. Urabe.

The attached name card reads:

Keizo Takei

Sanji Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.,

Founding office:8, 1 chome, Kanda 0- machi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (Tel.)(25)5613



SECRATION OF STATE OF

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFTERNAL NEW DELHI.

3rd July 1956.

My dear Sen,

Thank you for your letter No.Amb/PS-II/56 of June 26.

We are glad to know that the Government of Japan extended every possible assistance to the Enquiry Committee. Shri Suresh Bose has throughout proved difficult to deal with. I was therefore glad to hear from Maitra yesterday that better sense seems to be dawning on him and there is a chance of his agreeing to a unanimous report.

We are very happy to hear many complimentary references by the members of the Committee to the assistance which they received from your Embassy, in particular from Dar and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

(S.Dutt)
Foreign Secretary.

Shri B.R.Sen, Ambassador of India, Tokyo.



SEPRET

June 26, 1956

My dear Dutt,

I write in reply to your D.O.No. F.S/674 dated June 19 about the work of the Shah Nawaz Khan Committee in Japan.

World

- 2. The arrival of the Committee had been eagerly awaited and the Japanese Government had made all necessary preparations. The Committee was, therefore, able to start their work immediately on their arrival. I accompanied them when they made their first formal call on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu. When Subhas Bose visited Japan for the first time Shigemitsu was Foreign Minister. In moving terms Shigemitsu spoke of his associations with Subhas Bose. He told me last year that soon after he came out of the Sugamo Prison after serving his term as a War criminal he was asked to lead a Japanese Goodwill Mission to India to hand over Subhas Bose's ashes now preserved in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo.
- 3. The Committee worked very hard: the pace was set by Shah Nawaz Khan himself. Shah Nawaz Khan showed himself a fine gentleman, full of courtesy, conscientious and hard-working, honest and straight-forward. In fact, it is his honesty and straight-forwardness which brought him Though I had cautioned Shah Nawaz against making any loose statements to the Press and had in fact asked him to channel all statements through our Information Officer, unfortunately, one day, at the early stage of the enquiry, a Press reporter walked into Shah Nawaz's room and took him off his guard. At that time Shah Nawaz was alone. Shah Nawaz made a statement which was altogether unfortunate. In explaining why the Committee had come so many years after the event he said that this was because Japan was under occupation by the U.S.A. and there might have been American interference and, besides, the Japanese people might have been embarrassed. On the 'missing treasure' he said that he was definitely of the opinion that there was no such treasure and all that there was is now stored in our National Museum in Delhi. The latter part of this state-ment roused the ire of those local Indian associates of Subhas Bose who had long made the 'missing treasure' a subject of acrimonious controversy and also a means for self-publicity. Two persons who to k the lead in this agitation were A.M. Nair, how over of a small Indian restaurant, and Miglani, who sayes in the editorial board of the Asahi Evening News, in important daily paper in Japan. These two persons obtained the good offices of the local P.T.I. representative Tandon, who was himself mursing a grievance against the Con ittee for not giving him any special treatment. Tendon sont a despatch which was widely published in the Indian Press, in which the demand of these two individuals for replacement of Shah Nawaz Khan as Chairman was put forward. Later, this matter was raised in Parliament to which P.M. gave an effective reply.
- 4. When I saw this statement of Shah Nawaz in the local Press I immediately sent for him and told him that if the Committee's work was to be carried on smoothly

72-

such a mistake should not happen again. I am glad to say that Shah Nawaz Khan did not repeat the mistake during his stay here. I also warned the Indian community, including Nair and Miglani, at the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Association on May 12 that the Committee must have the fullest support and cooperation of all Indian nationals being a Committee appointed by our own Government. These two individuals, however, remained hostile and refused to appear before the Committee though invited to do so.

- about which you wrote to me, I am afraid he was a problem throughout. As Chairman, Shah Nawaz could exercise little control over him. During the examination of witnesses, Bose often showed bad temper, both to Shah Nawaz and to Meitra and, sometimes, even to witnesses. Shah Nawaz spoke to me in high praise of Meitra's patience and self-control in the face of Bose's provocations. Shah Nawaz himself showed no less patience and self-control in dealing with him. Bose appeared to me to be not quite all there. Some of his actions were strange. For instance, without telling Shah Nawaz or Meitra, he arranged to pay a call on the widow of General Tojo who must have been known to him to have taken an active part in the last death anniversary celebration held in Renkoji Temple for Subhas Bose. On another occasion, Bose slipped away to visit the Renkoji Temple and see the ashes for himself. Before he left Tokyo he distributed copies of Subhas Bose's photographs to many Japanese associates of Subhas Bose who had testified before the Committee to his death. These actions seem inconsistent with the belief to which he is reported to have given expression here that Subhas Bose is not dead and will re-appear at the proper time.
- 6. Once or twice I tried to sound Suresh Chandra Bose about his general trend of thinking but he always avoided a frank discussion with me. Finally I decided to let him alone as I was afraid that any direct approach by me on the subject might give him a handle to use against his colleagues and against Government/in case he found his recommendations unacceptable to them. It is easy to be wise after the event. But, in retrospect, his selection as a member of the Committee appears to have been a mistake. Whether or not any other member of the Bose family could have stood up to the pressures, both hidden and open, which are being exercised by the other members of the family and also by some of the so-called followers of Subhas Bose in Calcutta, it is however difficult to say.

7. I enclose a note by A.K.Dar, First Secretary, who kept in touch with the Committee throughout their stay in Japan.

Yours sincerely,

(B.R. Sen)

/later on

Shri S. Dutt, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.





MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI.

D.O.No. FS/674

June 19, 1956.

My dear Sen,

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan had a talk yesterday afternoon with the Prime Minister about the work of his Committee in Japan. Earlier he had a talk also with me on the same subject. He was full of praise for the co-operation which you and the Embassy had extended to his Committee in Tokyo. At the same time he complained of the rather extraordinary attitude throughout adopted by Shri Suresh Chandra Bose. Shri Bose, according to Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, was generally non-cooperative and gave the impression that the other two members of the Committee had made up their minds that Netaji was dead and it was his duty to expose them and reveal the truth. On the other hand, the Japanese Government are said to have been most co-operative. They placed all the evidence that was available in Japan at the disposal of the Committee.

2. The Prime Minister would like me to find out from you how the Committee functioned generally in Tokyo and to what extent they received co-operation from the Government and the people of Japan. You might also let us have, for our personal information, your own appreciation of Shri Bose's attitude.

Yours sincerely,

(S. Dutt)

Shri B.R. Sen, Ambassador of India, TOKYO C OPY

A1400 TOKYO 9/5 TWO OLD INDIAN RESIDENTS JAPAN ETCONNECTED INDIAN INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENT JAPANWISE TODAY DEMANDED RECALL SHAHNAWAZ KHAN CHAIRMAN BOSE COMMISSION
AND HIS REPLACEMENT BY QUOTE SUITABLE PERSONALITY UNQUOTE PARA INDIANS DEMAND
MADE STATEMENTWISE PRESSTRUST CAME AS PROTEST AGAINST AYE PRESS INTERVIEW
SHAHNAWAZ GAVE LOCAL NEW SPAPER WHICH PURKLYNKY APPEARED TODAY PARA DEMAND CAME
WHEN COMMISSIONS ACTIVITIES JAPANWISE WERE HARDLY ONEDAY OLD (MORE)

41.20 ADD 21400 SHAHNAWAZ IN HIS PRESS INTERVIEW NIPPON TIMES MADE REFERENCES
TO JEWLERRY COMMA AMERICAN OCCUPATION AND PRESENT JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER
SHIGEMITSU PARA REFERRING JEWELLERY HE SAID HIS INTERVIEW QUOTE SOCALLED TREASURE IN
FORM DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES BOSE WAS SUPPOSED TO BEEN CARRYING IS AYE
MYTH STOP ACTUALLY THEY WERE ORNAMENTS OF NO GREAT VALUE STOP EYE KNOW IT BECAUSE
EYE WAS IN BOSES GOVERNMENT IN EXILE STOP ITEMS WERE SENT INDIA AND THEY NOW IN
NATIONAL MUSEUM NEW DELHI UNQUOTE PARA SHAHNAWAZ ALSO SAID COMMISSION HAD COME
JAPAN QUOTE WITH OPEN MIND OUTFIND TRUTH STOP WE HAVE NO PREOCCUPATION ABOUT IT
ONE WAY OR OTHER DASH WHETHER BOSE DID OR DIDNT DIE IN AUGUST 1945 UNQUOTE (MORE)

41430 ADD 41420 SHAHNAWAZS REFERENCE AMERICAN OCCUPATION WAS MADE IN REPLY TO

EXPLAINING DELAY SEVERAL YEARS IN INVESTIGATION PARA HE SAID QUOTE WE DIDNT COME

EARLIER BECAUSE JAPAN WAS OCCUPIED BY AMERICA STOP THERE MIGHT BEEN AMERICAN

INTERFERENCE AND BESIDES JAPANESE PEOPLE MIGHT BEEN EMBARRASED UNQUOTE PARA SHAHNAWAZ

ALSO DENIED AS QUOTE TOTALLY UNFOUNDED UNQUOTE REPORT THAT INQUIEY BEING MADE THIS

LATE DATE TO FIND NEW POLITICAL LEADER REPLACE PREMIER NEHRU PARA REFERRING SHIGEMITSU

SHAHNAWAZ OUTPOINTED QUOTE SHIGEMITSU WHO WAS FOREIGN MINISTER IN LAST DAYS OF WAR

AND KVEW BOSE WELL IS NOW FOREIGN MINISTER AGAINS UNQUOTE (MORE)



ALA35 ADD ALA30 TWO INDIANS DASH LLL RRR MIGLANI FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR ASAHI

EVENING NEWS AND FORMERLY FOREIGN NEWS EDITOR NIPPON TIMES AND AAA MMM NAIR

FORMERLY CHIEF LAISON OFFICER BETWEEN JAPANESE ARMY AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

LEAGUE UNDASH STATEMETWISE SAID QUOTE IT IS EVIDENT FROM SHAHNAWAZS INTERVIEW

THAT HE HAS PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS ABOUT WHOLE BOSE CASE STOP IT FOLLOWS

CONGLUSIVELY THAT COLLECTION EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION UNDER HIS CHAIRMANSHIP

WILL CURTAINLY BE FARCICAL UNGUOTE PARA INDIANS SAID THEY HAD EVIDENCE WHICH

THEY WERE READY PUT BIFORE COMMISSION TO SHOW THAT QUOTE TREASURE HAS VITAL

LINK WITH BOSE CASE STOP BUT NOW WE FEEL GREATLY RELUCTANT APPEAR AT ALL BEFORE

COMMISSION FOR EVIDENCE VIEW CHAIRMANS PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS UNQUOTE PARA THEY

ALSO FPLT SHAHNAWAZS INTERVIEW MAY COMPEL OTHERS ALSO QUOTE WHO ARE GREATLY

INTERESTED IN CLEARING BOSE CASE FOR GOOD OF INDOJAPANESE RELATIONS UNQUOTE

TO STAY AWAY PARA (MORE)

A1220 ADD 21235 MIGLANI NAIR CHARACTERISED SHAHNAVAZS REFERENCE SHIGEMITSU
AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION AS QUOTE UNFORTUNITE UNQUOTE IN WAY GOOD RELATIONS
BETWEEN INDIA JAPAN INDIA AMERICA STOP THEY ASKED DOES SHAHNAVAZ MEAN SAY
COMMISSION VOULDNT BEEN APPOINTED IF SHIGEMITSU WASNT FORFIGN MINISTER PARA
BOTH INDIANS SAID AFTER READING INTERVIEW THEY CONVINCED SHAHNAWAZ QUOTE IS
UNFIT PRESIDE OVER HISTORIC COMMISSION AND IT LEAVES NO ALTERNATIVE BUT DEMAND
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE INDIA RECALL HIM FOR REPLACEMENT BY SUITABLE PERSONALITY
UNQUOTE PTI



41600 TOKYO 9/5 SHAHNAVAZ CONFIRMED HIS CONTROVERCIAL PRESSINTERVIEW TO PTI LATER
TODAY PARA WHEN HIS ATTENTION DRAWN TO OBJECTION BY TWO INDIANS HE TOLD PTI
CUESTION JEWELLERY NOT INCLUDED IN TERMS OF REFERENCE OF EXMMIXEIXX COMMITTEE
STOP CUOTE IF IT COMES UP INCIDENTALLY COMMITTEE WILL WRITE IT DOWN AND REPORT
GOVERNMENT STOP COMMITTEE DOES NOT INTEND MAKE DETAILED INVESTIGATION INTO
EXMEMNXIX SOCALLED TREASURE UNGUOTE PARA LEARNT NAIR MIGLANI BEEN APPROACHED
APPEAR BEFORE COMMITTEE FOR EVIDENCE MAY 18 PTI



#### STATEMENT BY A.M. NAIR AND L.R. MIGLANI.

VE ARE GREATLY KXXXXXXXX PERTURBED TO READ IN TODAY'S (MAY 9,1956) 'NIPPON TIMES AN INTERVIEW GIVEN BY HR SHAHNAVAZ KHAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOSE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

INITXI IN IT MR. KHAN IS STATED TO HAVE DENIED EXISTENCE OF VALUABLE RICHES
WITH NETAJI BOSE. HE IS QUOTED TO HAVE SAID THE SOCALLED TREASURE WHICH NETAJI
VAS "SUPPOSED" TO HAVE HEEN CLERYING IS A "MYTH".

IT IS EVIDENT FROM HIS INTERVIEW THAT HE HAS PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS ABOUT THE WHOLE BOSE CASE AND IT FOLLOWS CONCLUSIVELY THAT COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE BY THE COMMISSION UNDER HIS CHAIRMANSHIP WILL CERTAINLY BE FARCICAL.

MR. KHAN'S INTERVIEW HAS COME AT A TIME WHEN THE COMMITTEE HAS HARDLY STARTED FUNCTIONING SINCE ITS ARRIVAL A FEW DAYS AGO.

WE BELIEVE IT IS AN ATTEMPT ON HIS PART TO DISCOURAGE A THOROUGH INVESTI-GATION INTO THE LINKS BETTEEN THE JEWELERRY ROBBERY AND BOSE MYSTERY.

THAT TREASURE HAS A VITAL LINK WITH BOSE CASE.

WE NOW FEEL GREATLY RELUCTANT TO APPEAR AT ALL BEFORE THE COMMITTEE FOR EVIDENCE IN VIEW OF THE CHAIRMAN'S PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS.

WE ALSO FEEL OTHERS WHO ARE GREATLY INTERFSTED IN CLEARING THE BOSE MYSTERY
FOR THE GOOD OF INDO-JAPANESE RELATIONS MAY NOW FEEL COMPELLED TO STAY AWAY.

WE FFEL MR. KHAN'S UNFORTUNATE INTERVIEW MIGHT HAVE ALREADY DONE AN IRREPARABLE DAMAGE TO THE CAUSE OF INDO-JAPANESE RELATIONS TO IMPROVE WHICH MANY JAPANESE AND INDIANS HAVE BEEN FAGERLY LOOKING, FORWARD TO THE DAY WHEN THIS BOSE CASE IS SOLVED FOR THE GOOD OF BOTH THE NATIONS.

WE ALSO REGRET HIS REFERENCE TO MR. MAMORU SHIGEMITSU, JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, IN HIS INTERVIEW, AND TO AMERICAN OCCUPATION IN JAPAN. WE FEEL IT IS UNFORTUNATE AND STANDS IN THE WAY OF GOOD RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA AND JAPAN AND INDIA AND AMERICA.

COMMITTEE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IF MR. SHIGEMITSU WAS NOT THE PRESENT

(94)

(PRESENT) FOREIGN MINISTER ?

THE WHOLE INTERVIEW AS READ BY US IN THE NIPPON TIMES CONVINCES US THAT MR. SHAHNAVAZ KHAN IS UNFIT TO XXXX PRESIDE OVER THIS HISTORIC COMMITTEE AND LEAVES US WITH NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO DEMAND OF THE GOVERNMEN' AND THE PEOPLE OF INDIA TO RECALL HIM XXX FOR REPLACEMENT BY A SUITABLE PERSONALITY.

(SD). L.R. MIGLANI.

(SD). A.M. NAIR.



The

7-2, 1-CHOME, OTEMACHI, CHIYODA-KU TOKYO, 100-8078, JAPAN. TEL. 81-3-3246-0123, 3275-8741 FAX.81-3-3246-1168, 3275-8955

# Request for Interview

6th Oct 2009

Dear Sir,

I am a journalist working for The Sankei Shimbun, a Japanese daily. I am currently writing an article on Netajis ashes, and I would be pleased if you could accept my interview in regard of your opinions about some particulars enquired below:

- 1, How do you appreciate the Renkouji and the Murti family, Netajis ashes have been kept for about 60 years?
- 2, What was the results of DNA testing?

I deeply appreciate if you could spare some time at your convenience.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours faithfully,

The Sankei Shimbun

Deputy foreign news editor

Mobile:090 6827 3162

Email kinya.fujimoto@nifty.com

The matter remains alive. Sankei

has published 4 articles on Netaji (being translated), another 3 remains 2. Wherty family had claimed to have





भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियाँ

Embassy of India 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102

> Phone: (03) 3265-5036 Fax: (03) 3262-2301

TOP SECRET

No. F.5(1)NGO-I

March 8, 1999

Dear Raghu,

There has been no response to my Top Secret letter of even number dated September 11, 1998, regarding Netaji. I would appreciate guidance in the matter.

Best wither

Yours sincerely,

(Siddharth Singh)

Shri K. Raghunath, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, NEW DELHI.





भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकिय

Embassy of India 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102

> Phone: (03) 3265-5036 Fax: (03) 3262-2301 **September 11, 1998**

AMBASSADOR No.F. 5(1)NGO-I

Dear Raghu,

For some time now, the Japanese Government has been asking us to take back the ashes of Netaji which have so far been kept in Renkoji Temple, Tokyo. This matter was last raised when Foreign Minister Ikeda visited India in July 1997. The problem has been the absence of consensus, specially amongst the family, that the ashes in Japan actually belong to Netaji. For a long time, the veracity of the reported death of Netaji in Formosa was questioned; contrasting reports that Netaji had been spotted in different countries simply added to the confusion. Now, even for the sake of argument if it is held that Netaji was not involved in the plane crash, it could be generally accepted that on the age factor alone he would most likely be dead. But those who have argued that Netaji was not killed in the plane crash would expectedly maintain that the ashes in Renkoji Temple do not belong to Netaji. It boils down to the minimum requirement that the living members of Netaji's family should be prepared to accept the ashes. We are not sure of the latest thinking amongst the family, but till recently differences remained. Two Enquiry Commissions, whose findings were accepted by the Government, failed to satisfy an important section about the fate of Netaji. I find that in the last session of Parliament, Government declined a request for yet another Enquiry Commission to look into the matter. This shows that the controversy has not yet abated.

So far, all attention has been focussed only on the one urn, kept in Renkoji Temple, that is supposed to contain the ashes of Netaji. We now understand from Mr. A. Murthy of Ajanta Restaurant in Tokyo that there may be another urn, containing part of the ashes of Netaji, which has been in the custody of his family since 1945. He wants to hand over this urn to GOI and has also suggested that his aged mother, not in good health, be enabled to convey some personal recollections of the events of 1945 related to Netaji's ashes and the so-called INA treasure. Jaishankar has looked into the files in the Embassy and set down the position in the enclosed note.

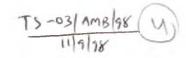
I would be grateful for advice on how we should proceed in the matter. If it is felt that the urn should be taken over from the Murthy family, and the old lady be allowed to recall her memories, I think this would best be undertaken by someone from Delhi, perhaps from MHA since the setting up of the two Enquiry Commissions and the examination of their reports must have been handled by them. The question of what to do with the second urn also needs careful consideration. Before any action is taken, it may be useful to examine the Enquiry Commission's reports to see whether any reference is available about the second urn. I shall await further instructions.

Best wishes

Yours sincerely,

(Siddharth Singh)

Shri K. Raghunath, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi. 75-126/DCM) 98 11-9-98







# EMBASSY OF INDIA TOKYO

Mr.A.Murthy of Ajanta Restaurant mentioned to me in passing that his family had in custody an urn (porcelain jar?) containing Netaji's ashes. He indicated that these ashes were left with them by his uncle, Mr.Ramamurthy, a close associate of Netaji, and the ex-Chairman of Indian Independence League in Japan. According to him, while the main ashes were taken to Renkoji temple, there was some concern that the Occupation Forces may confiscate it. Therefore, Netaji's associates thought it prudent to retain some part of the ashes elsewhere and these ashes have remained in his family custody since 1945.

- 2. Mr.Murthy also claimed that he mentioned the matter orally from time to time to the Embassy, though he was not very clear about the details. He was now concerned about the responsibility of retaining these ashes, which were in his mother's house, and wanted the Embassy to take them over.
- 3. I had discussed this matter with Ambassador who directed that our papers regarding Netaji be examined to see if any light could be shed on the above-mentioned matter.
- 4. Having gone through the files, I find that there is no previous reference to, or even an indirect indication of, the existence of Netaji's ashes other than those kept at Renkoji temple. However, I do find that Mr.A.Murthy's father, Mr.J.Murthy, was a witness at the Netaji Enquiry Commission of 1970 which was conducted by Justice G.D.Khosla. Another relevant reference is the testimony of Mr.S.A.Ayer, a member of the INA Provisional Government, which was presented to Parliament in March 1952. That testimony refers to the ashes of Netaji being handed over to Mr.Ramamurthy and Mr.Ayer by the Japanese military authorities and then being taken to Mr.Ramamurthy's house. It was only thereafter that the ashes were taken to Renkoji temple.
- 5. From the files, it may be noted that GOI has always shown considerable caution in regard to officially taking over Netaji's ashes. This is presumably dictated by the consideration that taking over of his ashes could cause more controversy. This is a factor to be taken into account in examining Mr.Murthy's request.

TUD9 800/9





- 6. Mr.A.Murthy also mentioned that his mother has some personal recollection of the events in 1945 related to Netaji's ashes and the so-called INA treasure. Mr.Ramamurthy, incidentally, appears to be one of the central figures in the long controversy related to the fate of valuables which were reportedly in Netaji's possession at the time of the air crash. She was not in very good health and would like her recollection of these events recorded by representative of the Embassy.
- 7. I have advised Mr.Murthy that we will revert to him on the above matters in due course.

Ambassador may kindly see.

(S.Jaishankar) Dy.Chief of Mission 11.09.1998

## **Ambassador**

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british insults led to formation of ina : amitav ghosh

ina

dharam shourie

new york, june 18 (pti) the origin of the indian national army (ina) led by freedom fighter subhas chandra bose lay in the insults suffered by indian officers at the hands of british army officers, unequal treatment and pay, says writer amitav ghosh, who has interviewed several surviving members of force and their associates.

Unable to withstand the insults, captian mohan singh, who was fighting in malaya, now malaysia, when the british troops were overwhelmed by the japanese, decided to turn against the british masters, ghosh says in an article published in the special issue of +new yorker+ magazine.

captain singh founded the indian national army and led it for ten months before he was arrested by the japanese for demanding a commitment from them for indian sovereignty.

the author says a council of indian representatives had called on the japanese to make an unconditional commitment to indian sovereignty and the japanese balked.

+their response was to imprison mohan singh -- now general singh -- and remove him to sumatra where he spent rest of the war, + he writes.

the incident brought subhas chandra bose to the scene who took over the leadership and led it for the remaining 20 months of his life, the author says in the article, published in the special edition on indian fiction brought out on the occasion of the 50th independence anniversary of the country's freedom.

the adopted a military style of dress, complete with jackboots, and took the tile of 'netaji' -- 'leader'. Within a short time, he had galvanised the indian national army, t ghosh writes. More pti ds dk

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new york

the was also effective in representing the indian point of view to the japanese: he quickly succeeded in extracting from them assurance of independence, autonomy, and equality which had previously eluded the indian leadership, during the remaining 20 months of his life, he gave the army a new sense of purpose, the ghost says in the article.

netaji's influence on the civilian population in south east asia, the author says, was even more impressive.

+thousands of indians turned out to greet him everywhere he went: when he asked for donations, women gave away bangles and necklaces: when he called for volunteers, the response was to so great that the ina's recruiting offices were clogged for days. It was bose who conceived the idea of a women's regiment — an idea that was met with both ridicule and opposition from the idease.

bose moved his headquarters to rangoon at the end of 1943 and a few months later, in march, 1944, the japanese launched their assault on india to which the ina contributed about 9,000 troops.

in march, 1944, the japanese launched their assault on india to which the ina contributed

about 9,000 troops.

by mid june, it was clear that the invasion attempt had failed, and shorlty afterwards, the british began their own

push into burma.

the japanese resisted for another year and in february, 1945, their defence collapsed.

with a sizeable entourage of troops and officials, bose made his way overland to thailand.

on august 13, 12 days after the bombing of hiroshima, bose boarded a plane at da mang in Vietnam. the plane crashed near taipei that day, and bose, who suffered extensive burns, died soon afterwards, according to ghosh. pti ds dk

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#### EMBASSY OF INDIA, TOKYO

Received a 'Top Secret' sealed cover No. F.5(1)NGO-1(Vol.III) from Ambassador of India, Tokyo addressed to Foreign Secretary, M.E.A. 19-03-1996 at 1515 hrs.

Date : 15/03/96

Signature

Name TAJINDER SINGH

Designation PA to FS

PSO, MEA, N. DELM)

Please send this slip, duly signed, to Private Secretary to Ambassador, Embassy of India, Tokyo at the earliest

A-248 NEW DELHI 400 14-03-96 AT 2100 IST

INCOMING THE TAX

FROM: FOREIGN NEW DELHI

TO: INDEMBASSY TOKYO

1. INDEMBASSY MANIBA

2. INDEMBASSY PYONGYANG

3. COMIND HONGKONG

4. HICOMIND CANBERRA

5. INDEMBASSY VIENTIANE

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS XP TRANSMISSION

EVENING TRANSMISSION ( 8 P M)
14 MARCH 1996

THE FOLLOWING SITEMS ARE INCLUDED IN THE EVENING TRANSMISSION OF MARCH 14TH

SECTION ONE COLON PRESS RELEASE

SECTION TWO COLON IMPORTANT NEWS AND DEVELOPMENTS

SECTION THREE COLON NIL

PAGE IWO

SECTION ONE

PRESS RELEASE

MS. EMILIE SCHENKE BOSE, WIDOW OF THE LATE NETAJI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE, PASSED AWAY ON THE EVENING OF 12TH MARCH 1996, AT AUGSBURG, GERMANY. SHE WAS 85 YEARS OLD. THE FUNERAL IS EXPECTED TO BE ON 18TH MARCH 1996. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IS SENDING AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO REPRESENT THE COUNTRY IN THE FUNERAL. THIS DELEGATION IS BEING LED BY SH. DEBI PRASAD PAL, MINISTER OF STATE FOR FINANCE.

IN A LETTER TO PROF. ANITA PRAFF, DAUGHTER OF MS. EMILIE SCHENKE BOSE, SH. PRANAB MUKHERJEE MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, SAID 'I AM DEEPLY SHOCKED BY THE PASSING AWAY OF YOUR MOTHER, MRS. EMILIE SCHENKE BOSE. MY MEETING WITH HER AND OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY IN OCTOBER LAST YEAR, LEFT ON ME A LASTING IMPRESSION AND EVOKED MEMORIES OF YOUR FATHER - ONE OF THE GREATEST SONS OF INDIA. MRS. EMILIE SCHENKE BOSE WAS AN INVALUABLE LINK WITH THAT GENERATION, WHICH IS NOW PASSING OUT OF OUR LIVES. MILLIONS ACROSS THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF INDIA HAVE THE HIGHEST REGARD AND RESPECT FOR NETAJI SUBHASH CHANDSRA BOSE'S WIDOW AND I WOULD LIKE YOU TO KNOW THAT WE ALL SHARE THE BURDEN OPF YOUR GRIEF.

I CONVEY TO YOUR AND OTHER MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY, MY DEEPEST CONDOLENCES.'

NEW DEBHI MARCH 14, 1996 STOP ITEM

SECTION TWO

THE DESIGNATED COURT DEALING WITH THE HAWALA CASES GRANTED BAIL TO FORMER UNION MINISTERS MR BUTA SINGH, MR K NATWAR SINGH, MR. C K JAFFER SHARIEF AND MR KAMALNATH. THE SPECIAL JUDGE MR V B GUPTA IN HIS ORDSER ASKED EACH OF THEM TO FURNISH A PERSONAL BOND OF 10000 RUPEES AND A SURETY OF EQUAL AMOUNT.







भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India, 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102 Telex: 2324886 INDEMB J

Phone: 03(3262)2391 Fax: 03(3234)4866

March 4, 1996

No. F.5(1)NGO-1(Vol.III)

My dear Salman,

Please refer to the decision about increase in our annual donation to the Renkoji Temple (where Netaji's ashes are kept) to one million Yen.

- 2. I visited Renkoji today to personally hand over the increased contribution. I thanked the Priest, Rev. Koushi Mochizuki, for his devotion to the task for looking after the ashes for so many years and mentioned that it might take some time before we are able to take the ashes back to India. I said that, as a very small token of our appreciation, Government of India have decided to enhance the amount of our contribution to Yen 1 million from Yen 600,000.
- 3. Rev. Mochizuki was very grateful and said that he has seen occasional press reports about the on-going debate in India about the ashes. He said that he will keep the promise he made to his father to look after the ashes as long as necessary and is not interested in the politics of the issue. He said that while he hopes that the ashes can be returned to India soon with due respect and reverence, he has no problem in looking after them as long as required.
- 4. As I have reported before, it is clear that we do not have to worry about the Renkoji Temple putting any pressure on us to move the ashes, especially after this increase. The only pressure that will come is likely to be from the ageing associates of Netaji and from the Foreign Office.

Warm regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Kuldip Sahdev)

Shri Salman Haidar, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New <u>Delhi</u> @

TELEGRAM

О.Т.С.

TOP SECRET

Cy No. 17(IN)

From: Foreign New Delhi

To: Ind@embassy Tokyo

DTG FEB 051800 DTR FEB 060940 YEAR 1996

#### MOST IMMEDIATE

No. 0859.

Ambassador from Dir(CNV).

Refyrlet No. F.5(1)NGO-I dated 22 January 1996. Foreign Secretary has approved increase in GOI's annual contribution to the Renkoji Temple from ¥ 600000 (grp missing... to?) ¥ 1 million. Formal sanction follows.

...

(I.J. PATPATIA)
CA

Ambassador

TOP SECRET

PS





### EMBASSY OF INDIA, TOKYO

Received a 'Top Secret' sealed cover No. F.5(1)NGO-1 from Ambassador of India, Tokyo addressed to Shri Salman Haidar, Foreign Secretary on 30-1-96 at 600 hrs.

Date : 30-1-96

Signature

Name

Designation

विदेश सचिव का कार्यालय

Foreign Secretary's Office विदेश मन्त्रालय Ministry of External Affairs वर्ष दिल्ली/New Delhi,

Please send this slip, duly signed, to PS to Ambassador, Embassy of India, Tokyo at the earliest

W Th





N. Ravi Deputy Chief of Mission भारत का राजरूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India, 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102 Telex: 23248864NDEMB J Phone: 03(3262)2394

Fax: 03(3234)4866

No. F.5(1)NGO-III

January 29, 1996

My dear Rajat,

Please refer to your letter No. 25/4/NGO(Pt) dated 13th November, 1995. I hereby acknowledge the receipt of this contents mentioned therein.

Yours sincerely,

(N. Ravi) 29/1/9

Shri Rajat Saha, Director (CNV) Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi 9/4





No.25/4/NGO(Pt)

13th November, 1995

My dear Ravis

Kindly refer to your letter No.TOK/102/2/92 dated 24.8.95 forwarding herewith File No.5(1)NGO-I alongwith Part file No.5(1)NGO-I(No.Amb/PS-II/56).

As instructed by FS a copy of your file and the folder has been retained by NGO Section.

The original file alongwith the part file is returned herewith.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Maron nepards,

Yours sincerely,

(Rajat Saha)

Shri N. Ravi Minister & DCM Embassy of India, Tokyo





भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India, 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102 Telex: 2324886 INDEMB J Phone: 03(3262)2391

Fax: 03(3234)4866

January 22, 1996

No. F.5(1)NGO-1

My dear Salman,

Please refer to the correspondence concerning the maintenance and preservation of the ashes of Netaji Subash Chander Bose at Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. We have been paying them Japanese Yen 600,000 every year to help them to defray the cost of keeping the ashes and organizing meeting and memorial functions to honour the memory of Netaji. As part of our assessment of the desirability to ensure that the Renkoji Temple continues to be willing to keep the ashes, I had recommended vide my letter no. TOK/102/2/92 dated 10.6.1995 para 5 that we should increase the amount of the donation we make to them. Considering the fact that the current amount has remained essentially unchanged for the last 18 years, I had recommended that we may increase the amount from this year to Yen 1 million (Japanese Yen one million only).

2. I shall be grateful for your approval and Ministry's formal sanction of special DG for Yen one million so that the amount could be paid as early as possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

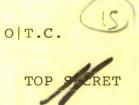
(Kuldip Sandev)

Shri Salman Haidar, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi



AMBYTS/1/95-07

TELEGRAM



Cy No. 120(Out)

From: Indembassy Tokyo

Foreign New Delhi

DTG AUG 241600 **DTT AUG 241630** YEAR 1995

#### CRASH CRASH

No. 11.

Shri RAJAT SAHA, Director (CNV) from N.RAVI, Minister and DCM.

Reference your telegram No. 5738 dated August 23, 1995. As instructed by you, the files regarding the Ashes of Netaji SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE have been sent by hand of pilot of AI-307 vide Bag No. 34-NEW DELHI (AIR) dated 24.8.1995. The flight reaches Delhi around 1700 hours IST today (24.8.95) Thursday. Grateful arrange collection.

Issued.

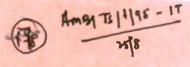
(I.J. PATPATIA)

AMBASSADOR

TOP SECRET

TELEGRAM





CY No. 146(IN)

From: Foreign New Delhi

To: Indembassy Tokyo

DTG AUG 231645 DTR AUG 232330 YEAR 1995

#### CRASH CRASH CRASH

No. 5738.

N. RAVI, DCM from Dir(CNV).

Refour telecon of today regarding file on Netaji. FS desires that the file be sent immediately repeat immediately by special bag. Intimate despatch details.

. . . . .

(I.J. PATPATIA)
CA

AMBASSADOR DCM

TOP SECRET

MA D





N. Ravi Minister & Deputy Chief of Mission

No.TOK/102/2/92

August 24, 1995

My dear

Roceires brehaming

Please find enclosed File No. 5(1)NGO-I (Subject: Ashes of Shri Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) in original and part file No. 5(1)NGO-I (No.AMB/PS-II/56). Since the press clippings are very large in numbers, they are being sent by bag leaving Tokyo on 27th August, 1995.

Please acknowledge receipt of these two files.

Yours sincerely

of ( N. Ravi )

Shri Rajat Saha, Director (CNV) Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi 204. No. 121 (2)/DM/95

12. 6.55

SECRET



No. TOK/102/2/92

AMBASSADOR

भारत का राजदूतावास, टोकियो

Embassy of India, 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, TOKYO 102 Telex: 2324886 INDEMB 1

Phone: 03(3262)2391 Fax: 03(3234)4866

June 10, 1995

My dear Salman,

Kindly refer to your letter no. 576/FS/95 dated 3rd April, 1995. I have taken some time to reply as we wanted to study the situation thoroughly, have some informal discussions with the various people involved and make an assessment of the points mentioned in your letter. I would sum up the position as follows:

- 2. Present arrangements: The ashes are currently kept in an urn on the right side of the main altar in the Renkoji Temple in the outskirts (but within the city) of Tokyo. The Shrine is looked after by Rev. Yasufumi Mochizuki whose father was the priest of the shrine earlier and had personally brought the ashes from Taipei about fifty years ago. Once a year, on the occasion of Netaji's death anniversary on August 18, a memorial service is held which is attended by close associates of Netaji and representatives of the Embassy. A list of these associates is attached. It would be noticed that the youngest is 68 years old while the eldest is eighty eight.
- 3. <u>Security:</u> Like in all Shrines in Japan, there is no security except what is ensured by the reverence and respect shown by Japanese towards religious places. The door is normally kept closed though there is no guarantee that it is always locked. Nobody has ever felt the need to do so. The normal practice is that whenever anybody wants to visit the Shrine the priest is informed and is present during the visit. It might be stressed that this Shrine is not exclusively devoted to the ashes of Netaji and there are worshippers who have not necessarily come to pay respect to the ashes. I might mention that any request from us to beef up security is not likely to be received kindly as this is a place of worship open to all. Furthermore, any suggestion from us that security should be stepped up could well revive the occasional suggestions from the Japanese that we should take the ashes to India.
- 4. <u>"Pressure" for removal of the ashes to India:</u> In the past there has been an impression that there is growing pressure from the Japanese to take the ashes to India. My impression is that this so called pressure comes more from the associates of Netaji who are getting older and who feel a personal sense of responsibility for the ashes. They feel that after them there might be nobody to pay proper respect to the memory of Netaji. Even

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among this group the main "pressure" for Netaji's ashes to go back to India is from the older members, especially Mr Hayashi, who is the Secretry of the "Bose Academy" and is in poor health. At the memorial service on 18th August last year he is reported to have said that that would be the last memorial service "in keeping with Buddhist traditions and practice" (as far as we are aware, there is no such hard and fast rule of discontinuing memorial services after 50 years). He has also made suggestions on some other occasions that we should consider taking the ashes to India. At the same time, the younger members seem to be quite willing to carry on the memorial service although they would all be happy to see Netaji's ashes repatriated to India with due honour and ceremony. A note recorded by Minister (Consular) after attending the Memorial Service on August 18, 1994 is enclosed. We are trying to ascertain informally from various members of the group if they will be organising a memorial service this coming August 18. Our impression is that they propose to continue this practice. I would welcome your guidance on whether we should try to play an active role in this regard or merely let the members of the group decide.

- 5. The Priest: Our discussions with the priest, Rev. Mochizuki show that he is quite happy to carry on the work of looking after the ashes. The presence of the ashes gives his temple some additional importance and some additional income by way of the Yen 600,000 that we donate annually for the upkeep of the temple. I feel it might be desirable to increase his motivation and interest by increasing this contribution occasionally. I would suggest that next year we may increase it to Yen one million (Rs. 3,67,782 at this month's official exchange rate). Further increases can be considered occasionally. Rev. Mochizuki told our Minister (Consular), who looks after this matter, that he has absolutely no problem in continuing this work. He also said that his father received these ashes with the blessings of the Governments of Japan and India and that he has no intention of doing anything without full consultation and approval of these two governments.
- 6. Foreign Office: The Foreign Office has occasionally raised this matter with us and have asked whether, in view of the forthcoming 50th anniversary of Netaji's death and the forthcoming centenary of his birth (23rd January, 1997), we propose to take the ashes back to India. This has been asked more in the nature of an enquiry than a suggestion. But we know that some members of Netaji's family have occasionally contacted the Japanese authorities with various suggestions. Ashis Ray of CNN, who is the son of Netaji's elder brother, had visited Japan about a year ago and had met the Foreign Office and Ms. Anita Pfaff, Netaji's daughter from his purported German wife, had visited Delhi for discussions with other members of the family and had been in touch with the Japanese Ambassador in Delhi in February 95. She had also written to some





associates of Netaji including Mr. Hayashi. I doubt if the Foreign Office would do anything without consulting us and seeking our concurrence. In fact they never raised the matter with us till the visit of Mr. Ashis Ray.

- 7. Assessment: To sum up, Netaji's ashes seem to be housed in an adequate manner but, as is traditional in shrines in Japan, there is no security against any one who might deliberately wish to create problems. Any request to beef up security is not likely to be received kindly but whether they will comply or not can only be known if we were to make such a request or make specific enquiries. My assessment is that if we can point to any specific or concrete threat, they will provide security. But we need to keep in mind the fact that these arrangements without any provision for security have continued for the last fifty years without any problems and unless we have any specific reasons for asking for a change any request is likely to raise eyebrows.
- 8. While the Japanese will be happier if the ashes were taken to India, I do not see anything on the horizon which might result in any pressure on us to move the ashes in a precipitate manner. This, however, is based on oblique, informal and very discreet enquiries as any open questions by us in this regard are likely to create the impression that we are planning on doing something.
- 9. As regards contingency plans, we would need to know the exact type of contingency that we are planning for. If it involves a situation where the ashes need to be removed from the temple (which is not foreseen at the moment) and where their return to India is not possible, the only possibility I foresee is to bring them to the Embassy. The Embassy does not, however, have any specific arrangements for public display of these ashes in a manner which is consistent with the present atmoshpere of respect and reverence. Suitable facilities would need to be constructed with provision for adequate security. This could take considerable time. Should a contingency arise suddenly, along with a need for greater security, the only viable option for the short term would be to keep the ashes locked up in a strong room in the Embassy. I should point out, however, that bringing the ashes to the Embassy would effectively imply a formal acceptance by the Government of India that these ashes are those of Netaji, which, if my understanding is right, could create its own problems.
- 10. The ultimate solution is clearly for a consensus to be reached in India for the ashes to go back to India with full honour and ceremony. Till that becomes possible, the best option would seem to be to continue the statusquo as long as possible. I must, however, stress the point that the present arrangements do not provide for any security and that, while no guarantees







are possible, these arrangements have continued without any problems for the last fifty years.

11. In the above analysis I have not covered such contingencies as natural calamities like earthquake and fire, which would be difficult to provide for, and riots or social unrest which are not very common here. There is a clear trade off between complete safety and security and public access to Netaji's ashes.

bourn regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Kuldip Sahdev)

Shri Salman Haidar, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs New Delhi.





#### LIST OF MEMBERS OF NETAJI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ACADEMY

- 1. Mr. T. Abe (76) 85-28 Naganuma-machi, Hachimoji-shi
- 2. Mr. S. Aburaya (72) 7-19-5 Joyo Koto-ku
- 3. Mr. Y. Ishikawa(74) 1101-13-8-2, Azabu 10 fan, Minato-ku
- 4. Ms. S. Ikeda (71) 8-23-4, Shimomeguro Meguro-ku
- 5. Mr. T. Inoue (76) 9-24-2, Syonandai, Fujizawa-shi
- Mr. J. Iwahara (77) 5C Nakamine Mansion 27-2-5, Akasaka, Minato-ku
- 7. Mr. S. Okuda (72) 25-21-2, Nishi Azabu, Minato-ku
- Mr. H.Ohyashiki(73) 902-11-54-3 Wada Suginami-ku
- 9. Mr. Y. Kanatomi(83) 5-54-3 Izumi-machi, Suginami-ku
- 10. Ms. C.Tsukamoto(68) " "
- 11. Ms. F. Tadokoro (73) 8-47-1 Arakawa, Arakawa-ku
- 12. Mr. T.Kuwabara (78) 12-29-2 Shirayuri Izumu-ku, Yokohama
- 13. Mr. T.Negishi (88) 6-8-5 Narita Higashi, Suginami-ku
- 14. Mr. C.Fujii (76) 12-9-1 Tsuga Wakafa-ku, Chiba-shi
- 15. Mr. K.Maeda (82) 30-1 Higashi Shinmachi, Itawashi-ku
- 16. Ms. K.Matsushima(69)606-10-1-5 Minami Aoyama, Minato-ku
- 17. Mr. T.Shimoda (73) 6-19-5 Inamuragasaki, Kamakura-shi
- 18. Mr. K.Sakemi (74) Co-Tateishi, 7-2373 Ohyaguchi, Uraawa-shi
- 19. Mr. K. Murata (76) 1101-6-11-3 Itobashi-ku
- 20. Mr. K.Mochizuki(55) 20-30-3 Wada Suginami-ku PRIEST. (Renkoji Temple)
- 21. Mr. M. Hayashi (82) 3000 Noforito Tama-ku, Kamasaki-shi SECRETARY

On August 18, 1994, I attended the memorial service at the Temple organised by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Academy Renkoji to mark the 49th death anniversary of Netaji. The organisers called it the 50th memorial service as per the calculations in Buddhist tradition. The memorial service was held at 1 p.m. the main temple and was conducted by Rev. Mochijuki, son of late Mochi juki who had received Netaji's ashes at this temple. In view of the announcement of the organisers made earlier that since the members of the Academy were getting old, this will the last memorial service, about 70 persons attended the service as against **5**0 last year. After the conclusion of the memorial service at about 2 p.m., all the 70 persons moved to a hall where speeches were delivered by members of the Subhash Chandra Bose Academy and other guests. The speeches mostly related reminiscences of their association with Netaji and INA. the members of the Academy had known Netaji personally and continue to be enamoured of his personality and great virtues even Mr. M. Hayashi, Secretary of the Academy, stated in his that according to the Buddhist tradition and practice, 50th memorial service will be the last one and from next year there will be no memorial service. He also stated that he was the day when Netaji's ashes looking forward to will repatriated with honour to India. Some relatively younger members of the Academy, however, stated in their speeches that they like to continue remembering Netaji. Towards the end of the function, I was also asked to speak a few words on this occa-In a brief speech, I thanked Rev. Mochijuki, Mr. Hayashi and other functionaries of the Academy for organising the func-I also hinted in my speech that though we were informed that most of the members of the Academy are old, I, in fact, found lot of young spirit in most of them.

Like previous year, the function was also attended by press reporters. One reporter from TV Asahi and two from Kyodo News Service were present. Their names are enclosed. Of these three reporters. Takezumi Ban of Kyodo News Service had contacted me on on 17.8.94 afternoon and had asked a few questions. questions related to the cause of Indian authorities' indecision taking away the ashes from Renkoji Temple. I told him that the main hurdle was that some of the family members and friends had doubts in their minds about the death of Netaji in the air crash on August 18, 1945. He further asked if Indian some arrangement for holding the bassy, Tokyo, would make memorial service in view of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Academy's decision to discontinue this service from next year. I told them that once the doubts in the minds of relatives and friends of the Netaji were cleared, the entire question of taking care of Netaji's ashes and its repatriation could be decided. some more questions about differences between Gandhiji and Netaji and was informed that their goal was the same, i.e., freedom for India, but the difference was that Gandhiji wanted to adopt nonviolence as the means to achieve the goal whereas Netaji wanted



to achieve freedom with force. Hidetoshi Hara, Staff Reporter of Kyodo News Service, asked me some questions after the function on His first question was if Netaji was still respected I told that Netaji is our national hero and his great qualities of dedication to his ideals and selfless sacrifice for the sake of his country continue to be respected and remembered He further put a question that what would have been even today. the present shape of India if Netaji was alive and returned to India after independence. I sidetracked the question by replying that one cannot possibly imagine history. He also focussed on the differences between Netaji and Gandhiji and was given the reply on the same lines as to the former correspondent. Asahi TV representative, though introduced herself to me, did not come up with any question. They covered the entire function which will be televised on channel 10 on a day to be fixed later. The coverage on this year's memorial service is yet to appear the press.

During my informal talks with the members of the Academy, 3. gathered that they have almost decided to carry on this memorial service in future also. While they are keen that Netaji's ashes should be repatriated to India with honour, they nurture the memories of Netaji with great love and respect. Mr. Hayashi's announcement (Secretary of the Academy) during his speech that this year's ceremony was the last memorial service, effectively meant that he himself desired to be relinquished of this responyounger than Mr. Hayashi sibility. Other members, Futaranosuke Nagoshi, former Professor of Takachiho University located near Netaji Academy, Mr. Kawamura, who was formerly running a Public Accounts Office and Mr. Okuda, Managing Director, Saudi Arab Airlines, Tokyo) are, however, keen to take over this responsibility and carry on the memorial service.

Submitted for information.

Rhushan Jair

(Bhushan Jain) Minister(C) 22.08.94

Ambassador







#### TELEFAX

# निरंश सन्ति निरंश मन्त्रालय, नई विस्थी-110011 FOREIGN SECRETARY MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI-110011

June 7, 1995

From: Foreign New Delhi To : Indembassy Tokyo

#### Ambassador from F8

Please refer my letter No.5761/FS/95 dated 3 April 1995 regarding Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Grateful if you could expedite reply

. . . . .

(S. Haidar) Foreign Secretary



89(८) | AMB | 95 (6) | 81(८) / DCN/95 1014 | 95 516

विदेश मन्त्रालय, नई दिल्ली-110011 FOREIGN SECRETARY MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS **NEW DELHI-110011** 

No 574/FS/95

3 April 1995

My dear Ambassad

The Union Cabinet had considered on 8th February, 1995 the question of bringing the mortal remains of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose from Japan to While deferring a final decision, Cabinet directed that the dependability of the arrangements in should be properly examined and Japan contingency plan for the proper upkeep of the mortal remain should be drawn up and that our Ambassador in Tokyo be specifically requested to look into these aspects.

2. Before further action is taken, please send us a detailed report on present arrangements, the necessary changes required in the upkeep facilities and what manner of interaction and discussions with various authorities in Japan are required to ensure an appropriate follow up of the Cabinet decision.

Yours sincerely,

S. Haidar )

Shri K. Sahdev Ambassador Embassy of India Tokyo

Doaft raply placed below fl. De Ran.

Divensed with Ambana or Show 12.495 A meeting is to be on 12.495 A meeting is to be of tixed with Rev. Machozuka of Renkozi temple. next week.

Placed a meeting with Rev Machozuka

12.495.

Held a meeting with Rev Machozuka

on 19.0495. He ex presed no fireblem

a continuing the present arrangement

Salania .





# <u> Facsimile Message</u>

| TO   | FROM  |
|--|---|
| Shri R.S. Kalha,<br>Joint Secretary (AP)<br>MEA<br>New Delhi | N. Ravi Charge d' Affaires Embassy of India Tokyo |
| Fax No:301-2113 Total number of pages i                      | Fax No: 3262-1273                                 |

February 8, 1995

Dear Shei. Kalha,

Reference our discussions regarding Renkoji temple. The assistance being extended for maintaining a certain portion of the temple is adequate and its continuance is necessary. No change in this assistance is needed at present. It is more important that frequent and greater visibility be afforded to the ageing, but reasonably active, colleagues of the person whose memory is enshrined at the temple.

As you may be aware, on October 21st, 1993 a function was hosted by the Mission for the ageing colleagues, to coincide with the founding of the Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind. It was well received and the participants were duly encouraged. No similar event could be organised later for want of instructions from the Ministry.

In the circumstances, and in view of the approaching birth centenary of the person in question (in 1997), a clear decision to hold an event on January 23 and August 18 of every year in the Mission could be favourably considered. This would assuage the feelings of the ageing colleagues. It may be emphasised here that the form of assistance currently being extended is most suitable and continues to have a favourable influence on the recipient. The point regarding the ageing and the passing from the scene of the Indian leader's excolleagues, is a valid one. However, yearly functions with reasonable publicity for these ex-colleagues would help significanctly.



As you are aware, the matter of the final moments in the life of the former leader is currently sub-judice in a Calcutta Court. It would help matters a great deal if suitable steps were taken to facilitate an early decision, by concentrating all energies on helping establish the fact of the final moments, in Court. Once a decision is available, the matter of extending assistance to the temple would automatically resolve itself. Any change in the assistance being extended should be considered only if the courts are unable to hand down a decision to the satisfaction of all concerned parties. If as a result of the decision of the court, the memory can indeed be better preserved in India, the matter would get resolved quite easily. And if this happens before 1997 January, it would be most appropriate.

( N. Ravi ) Charge d' Affaires





# विदेश मंत्राश्चर्य, गई दिल्ली-११ MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS NEW DELHI-110011

February 7, 1995

# FAX MESSAGE

..... roreign New Delhi

To : Indembassy Tokyo Fax No.00 81 3 3234 4866.

C.D.A. from JS(AP)

Please ring me up urgently tomorrow morning between 7 to 8 A.M. at my residence telephone No. 621 0461.

(R.S. Kalha) Joint Secretary(AP)

Sualha

TS-5/AMB/94.

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Ministry of External Affairs Joint Secretary(AP)'s Office

P.M.O. may please refer to their U.O. No.870/11/P/10/93-Pol dated 9 August, 1994 regarding Netaji.

Foreign Secretary has directed that a copy of TS note No.89/2/1/94-TS dated 22 July 1994 about Netaji's death be sent to you for information.

( R.S. Kalha )
Joint Secretary(AP)

Ms Sujata Mehta, Director(PMO)

MEA u.o. No.2927-JS(A)/94 dt. 22.8.1994 No.25/14/NGO

Copy to Ambassador of India, Tokyo.

And the way

( R.S. Kalha )
Joint Secretary(AP)

22.8.1994

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IMMEDIATE

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No. 89/2/1/94-TS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA(BHARAT SARKAR)
CABINET SECRETARIAT(MANTRIMANDAL SACHIVALAYA)
RASHTRAPATI BHAVAN

New Delhi, the 22nd July, 1994.

Subject:- Controversy about Netaji's death and allegations that he was an MI-6 Agent.

Record note of discussion of the meeting held at 3.00 P.M. on 20th July, 1994, in the Committee Room, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on the above subject, is given below:-

"It was noted that in the context of:

- (i) A series of articles published in Moscow in the magazine "Asia and Africa Today" alleging that Netaji was an MI-6 agent;
- (ii) Netaji's birth centenary due in 1997 and the stand taken by the Bose Academy in Japan that the GOI should take possession of the mortal remains of Netaji;

the Prime Minister Office had asked MHA to prepare a paper for the Cabinet.

- 2. During the course of discussions, it was observed that:
- (a) the publication of the Articles had attracted very little media attention so far;
- (b) the publication had taken place in a magazine whose circulation was dwindling rapidly;
- (c) on account of the efforts made by MEA, the Articles had not been translated or re-printed;
- (d) apart from containing the allegation that Netaji was secretly assisting the MI-6, the Articles by themselves were not derogatory;
- (e) as considerable time had elapsed since these Articles appeared (during the period August - October, 1993) and thus far had evoked no media interest, it was very unlikely that these would appear in the Indian media in the future;
- (f) the Bose Academy had not issued an ultimatum regarding the handing over of the ashes but merely made a representation on the grounds that its members were rapidly aging and may not be able to discharge their present duties.
- (g) the GOI was paying for the upkeep of the mortal remains in Renkoji temple and the management could be persuaded to continue with this arrangement if the upkeep charges were increased.

# TOP SECRET

- 3. The following conclusions were arrived at:
- Since the Articles had not attracted any media attention so far, it was unlikely that such a contingency would arise in the future. Even in the unlikely event of these Articles appearing in the local media, its ripple effects were likely to be minimal since the basic thrust of the Articles did appear to project Netaji in a patriotic light as an opponent of fascism. However, some sensitivity did attach in this very suggestion of an association presumably even if falls such as Netaji with MI-6. Prudence demanded therefore that GOI response on this issue should be minimal and as low key as possible. In fact, the issue is best left alone and if possible, allowed to be forgotten.
- As regards the question of taking possession of the ashes was concerned, no particular advantage lay in taking a decision on this at this juncture since the birth centenary celebrations were due only in 1997. Therefore, a view could be taken in the matter in 1996-97 and till such time status quo should be maintained. The temple management may be persuaded to continue with the upkeep of the ashes and, if necessary, the maintenance charges being paid to the temple may be suitably increased to meet the increased cost.
- (iii) Since it was best that as little publicity as possible was given to the entire issue, it was felt that it may not be necessary to place this matter before the Cabinet. PM may be apprised accordingly and his directions obtained.

Sd/~ (P.P. Prabhu) Additional Secretary.

To

Shri K. Padmanabhaiah, Home Secretary.

Copy endorsed to Shri K. Srinivasan, Foreign Secretary.

. . . . .

(Sanjiv Misra) Joint Secretary. 18.8.1994.

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(original in ton per 1/92)



#### NETAJI'S ASHES AND THE NEED TO REPAIRIATE THEM TO INDIA

Following Japan's surrender to the allied forces, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose embarked upon a journey from Saigon to Dairen in Manchuria, by a Japanese bomber. On board the plane were, besides Netaji, his INA associate Col. Habibur Rahman, Japanese officers posted to Manchuria and crew members. The plane had left Saigon at 5.00 p.m. on August 17, 1945 and arrived at Touraine at 7.45 p.m. The party spent the night there. The next morning, i.e. on August 18, 1945 they had left Touraine and arrived at Taipei at 2.00 p.m. The party had lunch there. And the plane took off at 2.35 p.m. from Taipei. Within a few seconds, the plane crashed and Netaji had sustained burn injuries of the third degree and succumbed to his injuries in an Army hospital at Taihoku, Taiwan on August 18, 1945.

Two days later, his body was cremated. The ashes were finally taken to the Renkoji Temple, located in Suginami-ku, Tokyo, on September 18, 1945. Although ashes are normally brought to temples only for the purpose of the funeral ceremony, Rev. Mochizuki, father of the present Head Priest of the temple, in this particular case, agreed to keep them in safe custody --

34

considering the fact that the ashes belonged to a well-known Indian leader, -- till such time, they could be taken to India. The ashes are still lying in the temple.

To dispel the lingering doubts about the death of Netaji in certain quarters and to find out the truth about the plane-crash, Government of India appointed an Enquiry Committee, headed by Maj. Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan (INA), in April, 1956. Other members of the Committee were Messrs. Suresh Chandra Bose, elder brother of Netaji, and S. N. Mitra, ICS. After examining all the evidence it had gathered, it gave a majority report on the 16th July, 1956. Mr. Suresh Chandra Bose gave a dissenting report. The Committee, inter alia, observed:

"The Committee has come to the conclusion that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose met his death in an air-crash and that the ashes now at the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, are his ashes. Rev. Mochizuki and the trustees of the temple have already kept the ashes for a number of years. Their services deserve to be recognised. If the ashes are taken to be genuine, Renkoji Temple can not obviously be their final resting place. Netaji died ten years ago. It is time that his ashes were brought to India with due honour, and a memorial erected over them at a suitable place. This we recommend for the serious consideration



of the Government of India."

The Government of India has accepted the majority report, confirming the death of Netaji on the 18th August, 1945. Referring to this inquiry report, the then PM, Pt. Nehru, in a letter to Sri Suresh Chandra Bose stated:

"... all the circumstantial evidence that has been produced and which has been referred to in the Enquiry Committee's report has convinced us of the fact that Netaji has died. In addition to this, the lapse of time now and the extreme improbability of his being alive secretly somewhere when he would be welcomed in India with great joy and affection, adds to that circumstantial evidence."

The lapse of time mentioned in the above quoted letter has since been increased by another 31 years. In spite of the rather clear verdict given by the Shah Nawaz inquiry report about the death of Netaji, the controversy regarding his disappearance or more accurately, "non-appearance" continued. Besides general dissatisfaction about the procedure adopted by the Committee and the accuracy of the findings, the Committee was particularly criticised for not paying a visit to Taiwan to inspect the site of the alleged crash.

36

Amidst rumours of Netaji having been seen alive once again, a petition signed by more than 350 MPs was presented to both the President and the PM, demanding for a properly conducted judicial inquiry into the matter. Accepting the petition, the Cabinet appointed a one-man Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Justice G. D. Khosla, on the 11th July, 1970.

The Commission, after examining all the evidence it had gathered, and after visiting all the places in Asia connected with the subject matter of the Inquiry, including Taiwan, concluded that Netaji died on the 18th August, 1945, two days later his ashes were carried to Tokyo, and that they were deposited in the Renkoji Temple. Justice Khosla inter alia, observed:

- " ... from the evidence, I am convinced beyond all reasonable doubts that the wooden casket lodged in the Renkoji Temple at Tokyo contains Bose's ashes and these ashes were placed in the box at Taipei after the cremation of his dead body."
- "... Neither the order of Mr. Nehru nor the decision of Mrs. Gandhi to direct an enquiry into the disappearance of Subhas Chandra Bose was the consequence of a personal doubt or disbelief in their minds; but, in any event, any number of doubts, any measure of disbelief

(37)

can not add upto anything. The value of such doubt is zero and the sum total of several zeroes is no more than zero."

The Justice Khosla Commission's findings were finally accepted by the Government of India.

Rev. Mochizuki who originally accepted the ashes later on got a small shrine built adjacent to the main hall of the temple, especially to preserve the ashes of Netaji. To mark the day of Netaji's death, on August 18 every year, the temple arranges a special memorial service in honour of Netaji. On August 18, 1990, a bust of Netaji — of about 3 feet high mounted on a 5 feet pedestal — was unveiled and placed near the entrance of the temple.

Rev. Mochizuki has zealously guarded the ashes for 34 years, hoping that India would take them back. But his wish could not be fulfilled in his life time, as he died in June 1979. His son Mr. Koshi Mochizuki has eversince taken over the running of the temple and taking care of the ashes.

Rev. Mochizuki, until his death, and the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Academy in Japan, consisting of Netaji's associates and admirers, have been making

26

persistent efforts to ensure repatriation of these ashes to India. They, however, realised the sensitive nature of this issue and did not push matters by keeping their pleas within reasonable limits. At the same time, they did not hide their disappointment/ frustration over the delay and "Indian Government's indifference towards a national hero, who fought for India's independence", and continued pleading for the repatriation of the ashes "for the sake of goodwill and friendship."

Among the Indian dignitaries to visit the temple were President Rajendra Prasad, PMs, Pandit Nehru (1957), Mrs. Gandhi (1969), External Affairs Ministers Mr. A.B. Vajpayee (1978), Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao (1982) and a Parliamentary delegation led by the speaker in 1978.

Japanese Government, from the beginning, has played an important yet quiet role in the whole issue. A Japanese staff officer reportedly escorted the ashes upto the temple and requested the priest to accept them for his custody. In 1955, their Foreign Minister visited the temple and asked the priest to keep the ashes carefully. In January, 1982, when Gen. Iwaichi Fujiwara called on the Foreign and Home Ministers of India in New Delhi, he was accompanied by Mr. T. Mutoh of the Japanese Embassy. Before that he was reportedly briefed by the Japanese

(38)

Ambassador himself at their Embassy. In April, 1984, Japanese press reported that PM Nakasone had accepted the proposal of the Chief Policy Planner (Chairman, Policy Research Council) of the ruling LDP, Masayuki Fujio to return the ashes to India. PM Nakasone had also directed Foreign Ministry officials to study the proposal.

Mr. Fujio, in his meeting with Amb. Madhavan on the 25th October 1985, stated, "... It is 40 years now since the war and most of the friends of Bose have passed away. It is impossible now to take care of his ashes in a proper manner." Amb. Madhavan, in a subsequent letter to the Ministry, wrote, "... Mr. Fujio spoke strongly in favour of India finding a home for the ashes." Fortunately, the Government of Japan has so far seen to it that the issue is not taken to the point of causing embarrassment to India.

Right from the beginning, the Government of India has been constrained by the fact that close members of Netaji's family have not been convinced about his death, although there was no documentary evidence to support their doubts. The Times of India, dated 3rd September 1990, quoted Mr. Amiya Nath Bose, a nephew of Netaji as stating: "Netaji did not die in an air crash in 1945, but something very bad had happened to him in 1947."

(39

The speculation was that Netaji might have been executed by Stalin or he had been held in custody in a concentration camp in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, Mrs. Bhakti Bose — wife of Netaji's youngest brother, Mr. Salesh Chandra Bose — and her son attended the annual memorial service on the 18th August 1989, at Renkoji Temple, suggesting some sort of reconciliation on their part. In this connection, the opinion of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao then the Minister of External Affairs, may be of interest: "... It would be better if those members of the Netaji family who have been opposed to the idea in the past were to formally communicate their views to us, particularly if they think differently now."

Successive Ambassadors have taken the consistent stand that the Renkoji Temple can not be the final resting place for Netaji's ashes and they should be taken to India in an appropriate manner. This is because, the moral obligation on us is not so much to accept that the ashes in Japan are Netaji's, but to accept the return of the ashes to India whether they are or not. The possibility of an institution like the National Museum receiving the ashes, without any commitment that they are Netaji's ashes; or setting up a non-official committee of public figures to deal with the question; ascertaining the wishes of Netaji's daughter, who is now reported to be living in America were also suggested.

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Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs in its meeting dated 27th February, 1991, examined the issue, based on the note prepared by the MHA. It approved the note. The relevant portion of the note read:

5

"The issue of Netaji's death and bringing of ashes to India is surcharged with emotion. We have already had two enquiries on the disappearance of Netaji. It has already been accepted that Netaji died in the air crash on the 18th August, 1745 at Taihoku. The MHA are, therefore, of the view that no useful purpose would be served by holding yet another inquiry or by bringing the ashes back to India at present as this might create unnecessary tensions."

In view of the above quoted, it is felt that if the Government accepts the ashes as being genuine (as it did when accepting the Shah Nawaz Committee and Justice, G.D. Khosla Commission reports), then it lays itself open to the charge of not providing a home and of failing to treat with proper reverence the ashes of one of India's undoubted patriots. Besides, the political difficulties that could arise out of a possible disappearance of ashes from the Renkoji temple, should also be taken into account.



#### NEED TO BRING ASHES BACK

- 1. Rev. Mochizuki passed away in June, 1979. His son has taken over the temple and also the ashes. For him, the ashes are not something sacred as in his father's case, but only one of the material things, that he has inherited. When Netaji's old associates are no longer there to support this temple, he might, as well treat them as a liability.
- 2. Old age continues to claim the close Japanese associates of Netaji. Very soon none of his associates will be alive and it is unlikely that the care and respect that is being accorded to his memory at present will also continue in future.
- 3. Given the Japanese' deep respect and veneration for the mortal remains of the dead including war criminals, let alone martyrs it looks odd to them that a foreign country is hesitating to receive the ashes of a national hero. This is a source of adverse comment and publicity for India in Japan.
- 4. Prospect of disappearance due to neglect can not be ruled out, causing avoidable trouble. Although the Embassy is making an annual contribution towards the preservation of the ashes, this in itself can not ensure proper care and respect for the ashes.

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- 5. Articles that belonged to Netaji, like sword, treasures etc. have been ceremoniously received in India, in spite of the doubts in some quarters about his death.
- 6. Mrs. Bhakti Bose, (wife of Netaji's youngest brother Mr. Salesh Chandra Bose) and her son, Mr. Vikram Bose have attended the memorial service recently, suggesting that they might have reconciled to the fact of Netaji's death, thereby removing the opposition to the repatriation of the ashes. Mr. Vikram Bose, a British national working in a multi-national company in Tokyo has been attending the ceremony regularly.
- 7. With the conferment of Bharata Ratna on Netji in recognition of his services, it may only be natural to receive his ashes with due honour.

With the Government of India having accepted the fact that the ashes are Netaji's ashes, it is increasingly becoming difficult for this Embassy to explain especially to the Japanese people as to why the ashes cannot be repatriated to India. With the passage of time, the opposition in receiving the ashes appears less rational and is also becoming difficult to explain the public sensitivity on the issue, specially to those associates of Netaji who see some close relatives of Netaji attending his memorial service at the temple.

In view of the above mentioned, there is an urgent need that the Government of India repatriates the ashes for the safe custody, even if gaining public acceptance for granting the honour that these ashes deserve is still difficult to muster.

.... Proposed & M. C. Rajasekhen S.S (P)



#### SUMMARY

| Date           | Particulars   | Remarks  |  |
|----------------|---|--|--|
|                | Netaji leaves Saigon arrives Tourine  |  |  |
| 18.8.1945      | Netaji leaves Tourine and arrives<br>Taipei. In the afternoon, soon<br>after plane takes off, it crashes.   |  |  |
| 20.8.1945      | Netaji's body is cremated at Taipei.  |  |  |
| 18.9.1945      | Netaji's ashes are brought from Taipe<br>to Japan and kept in Renkoji temple<br>in Suginami-ku, Tokyo   | i These were kept in the temple pending their return to India in due course. |  |
| April<br>1956  | GOI appoints enquiry committee headed by Shah Nawaz Khan.   |  |  |
| July<br>1956   | Committee gives majority report confirming the demise of Netaji in the air crash at Taipei and recommend that Netaji's ashes be brought back to India with honour and a suitable memorial erected.          | ls   |  |
| 1969           | PM Indira Gandhi visits Renkoji templ   | .e   |  |
| July<br>1970   | GOI appoints a one-man commission headed by Justice G.D.Khosla to conduyet another examination regarding the final journey of Netaji.   |  |  |
|                |   | committee, in '74.   |  |
| 1978           | EAM A.B.Vajpayee visits Renkoji temple.   |  |  |
| July<br>1979   | Rev. Mochizuki, Chief Priest of<br>Renkoji Temple, who had been guarding<br>Netaji's ashes passes away.   | ı  |  |
| Jan 1982       | Gen.Fujiwara*called on Foreign & Home Ministers in India, New Delhi arto discuss the above  | in the Deptt. of   |  |
| 1982           | EAM P.V.Narasimha Rao visits Renkoji Temple.  | Intelligence & Propaganda and established first                              |  |
| 1984           | Japanese press mentions PM Nakasone as having accepted proposal of Mr.Fuj Chairman, Policy Research Council of LDP, to return the ashes to India.   | contacts with the  |  |
| 25.10.<br>1985 | In a meeting with Ambassador Madhavar Fujio makes a strong plea for the return of the ashes to India as it is impossible for the Japanese to continue to take care of the remains in an appropriate manner. |  |  |
| 18.8.90        | A 3-foot high bust of Netaji is place<br>near Renkoji Temple of Tokyo.  | eđ   |  |
| 27.2.91        | CCPA in New Delhi while examining a roof the MHA observes that no useful purpose will be served by holding another enquiry or bringing back the ashes as this might create unnecessary tension              | ur-<br>er<br>s   |  |

#### Chandra Bose's Ashes Should Return To India

To the Editor:

Sir:—It was on the night of January 10, 1966 that I dreamed about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose appearing right in front of me and telling me how anxious he was to return to his homeland after 20 years' lonely sojourn in Japan. I took it to be a sign from Netaji that we should redouble our efforts to send his ashes back to India.

send his ashes back to India.

I, along with Col. Rehman, who survived the aeroplane crash that killed Netaji, escorted Netaji's ashes and treasure from Taipeh, Formosa to the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo. During all these 20 long years that have elapsed since then, my experience of spending three full days with Netaji's ashes has always lingered in my memory.

As one of those who were personally involved in the last days of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, I could not resist writing a book to clarify the circumstances surrounding his untimely death as well as his activities in Japan and elsewhere, which laid the groundwork for the subsequent independence of India.

I have already finished the

India.

I have already finished the manuscript, which is now in the process of editing by a friend of mine in Calcutta. I hope that the book will be ready for publication in the near future.

In the book I described to

lication in the near future.

In the book, I described, to the best of my knowledge and belief, details of the aeroplane accident and Netaji's tragic death, which still remains a mystery in India.

I was moved by an article which appeared on the August 27, 1965 issue of the Indian Express, appealing, "That a foreign military officer should find time to write a biography and keep vigil over the ashes of Netaji for the last twenty years, keep vigil over the ashes of Netaji for the last twenty years, while India, with its mania for changing the street names for much lesser figures and defacing historical statues out of socalled 'patriotic' considerations, should not find time during these long years to transfer these sacred ashes home for grateful interment, throws a vivid light on the country's sense of appreciation of patriotism."

In Japan, Netaji is still high-

sense of appreciation of patriotism."

In Japan, Netaji is still highly revered as a source of inspiration to all Asians. The August 18, 1965 issue of The Mainichi Daily News of Japan introduced my book which is still in manuscript form as "Chandra Bose's mysterious death cleared up in book by Tatsuo Hayashida."

I am writing this message to commemorate the 69th birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose of January 23. I would like to take this opportunity to urge that every effort be made to expedite a possible return to India of Netaji's ashes, which are still left alone in Japan, for grateful interment and eternal peaceful sleep in his own homeland.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

land

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose still lives in the hearts and minds of the Indian people. His soul will be hovering over his beloved homeland to guide the destiny of India and the Indian people at a time when they are faced with internal and external misfortunes and difficulties including the untimely deaths of Prime Ministers Nehru and Shastri as well as their dispute with Pakistan.

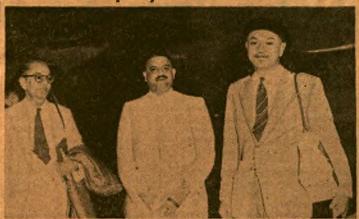
Shastri as well as then with Pakistan.

May the soul of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose become the guardian of not only the Indian people but also the whole of Asia, and protect them from any misfortune.

TATSUO HAYASHIDA, Fukuoka

#### ASAHI EVENING NEWS, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1956

#### Bose Inquiry Mission Arrives



An official Indian mission arrived in Tokyo last night aboard an Air France plane to investigate the reported death of Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the wartime Indian independence movement.

The Indian leader was reported to have been killed in an air crash in Taiwan on Aug. 18, 1945, three days after Japan's surrender, but there had been extensive speculation regarding the incident and the whereabouts of considerable gems and other valuables.

Left to right are Suresh Chandra Bose, the older brother of Subhas Chandra Bose; Shah Newaz Khan, head of the mission, and S. N. Maitra.

Kyodo Photo

Mose Team

Symini Japan News,

8 / 5 / 56

Bose Team

# Asks Help

The Indian Mission, now in Japan inquiring into the cir-cumstances surrounding the death of Subhas Chandra Bose, yesterday asked for information from the public that would help

from the public that would help them in their investigation.

The appeal, signed by Shah Nayaz Khan who is chairman of the official Indian Government committee, asked any persons having information to call or write to the committee by May 15 at the Indian Embassy.

The committee vesterday call.

The committee yesterday called on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu asking the Japanese Government for cooperation in their



INDIAN Ambassador B. R. Sen and the ee members of the Indian Mission investigating the death of Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian independence leader in 1945, yesterday called on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu requesting Japanese Government cooperation. Photo shows (from left to right) Mr Suresh Chandra Bose, Bose's elder brother, Mr Shigemitsu, Ambassador Sen, Mr Shah Nawaz Khan, head of the mission, and Mr S. N. Mitra, of the Bengal Provincial Government.

The maineshi, 8/5/56

#### **Bose's Survey Mission** Sees Foreign Minister

The three-man Indian mission The three-man Indian mission here to investigate the circumstances of the death of Subhas Chandra Bose called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu Monday afternoon accompanied by Indian Ambassador B.R. Sen.

The mission headed by exgeneral Shah Nawaz Khan is setting up a temporary office in the chancery of the Indian Embassy and has to gather information relating to the alleged death from a number of witnesses.

Trippon Times, 8/5/56

# Bose Inquiry Mission Asks Help From Public

Shah Nawaz Khan, chairman of the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Inquiry Commission, now visiting Japan to inquire into the last known phase of the activities of Bose, said in a statement yesterday that it would welcome information on the subject of their inquiry from any member of the public.

Such persons are requested to

Such persons are requested to call in person or write to the Chairman of the Committee by May 15 at the Indian Embassy, Naigai Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo. The telephone number is 28-1788.



INDIAN INVESTIGATORS HERE—Three visitors from India, here to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of the wartime leader of Indian independence movement, Chandra Bose, yesterday called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu at the Foreign Office. There have been rumors that Bose, who was reported to have died in a plane crash over Taiwan at the end of the war with a cache of priceless jewels in his possession, is alive. From left to right are Suresh Chandra Bose, brother of the late Indian patriot; Shigemitsu, Indian Ambassador B. R. Sen, Shah Nawaz Khan and Sarikar Nath Maitra.

ASAHI EVENING NEWS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1956

#### **Bose Inquiry Mission** Welcomes Public Help

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the last known phase of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, has arrived in Tokyo and has started its work, Committee Chairman Shah Nawaz Khan announced Monday.

The Committee would welcome information on the subject of their enquiry from any member of the public.

Such persons may kindly call in person or write to the Chairman of the Committee by the 5th of May, 1956, at the Indian Embassy, Naigai Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (28-1788).

Prippon Times, 9/5/56

# Indian Official Debunks Story Bose Had Jewels

By KIYOAKI MURATA

A visiting Indian official took the diamond glamor off the Chandras Bose mystery when he disclosed in an interview yesterday that no "fabulous riches" were involved in the last known days of the Indian independence leader.

The man who debunked the

The man who debunked the popular local belief that a chest-ful of jewels has been missing since the reported death of Bose nearly 11 years ago is Shah Nawaz Khan, chairman of the Chandra Bose Inquiry Commis-

"We came here with an open mind to find out the truth" about the Indian leader, Khan said. "We have no preoccupation about it one way or the other—whether he did or did not die in August 1945."

The official denied as totally unfounded the report that the inquiry is being made at this late date to find a new political leader to replace Premier Nehru.

Khan explained the seeming delay of several years in the investigation by saying;

"We did not come earlier because Japan was occupied by America. There might have been American interference, and besides, Japanese people might have been embarrassed."

Also Mamoru Shigemitsu, who was Foreign Minister in the last days of the war and knew Bose well is now Foreign Minister again, Khan pointed out.

The so-called treasure in the form of diamonds and other pre-cious stones Bose was supposed to have been carrying is a myth, Khan said. "Actually they were ornaments of no great value," he asserted. "I know it because I was in Mr. Bose's government-in-exile as War Minister."

The items were sent to India and they are now in the National Museum at New Delhi, he revealed.

Khan said his commission was created by the Indian De-partment of External Affairs and the mission's report on the inquiry will be submitted to the Indian Parliament.

The Chandra Bose Inquiry Commission will be in Japan for about a month, during which it will seek as much information about Bose as possible, Khan said.

One of the chief witnesses for the commission will be a Kyushu doctor who is reported to have treated Bose when the lat-

But some sources maintain that there is not a single individual who can offer conclusive evidence that Bose died in the air crash.

The doctor, for instance, these sources point out, had not seen Bose alive, but was only told by a nurse that the charred and blackened patient he treated was Rose

The mainishi , 10/5/56

#### Information Asked On Subhas C. Bose

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the last known phase of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, has arrived in Tokyo and has started its work.

The Committee would welcome information on the subject of their enquiry from any member of the public. Such persons may kindly call in person or write to the Chairman of the Committee by the 15th of May 1956, at the Indian Embassy, Naigai Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-..., Tokyo, Telephone number 28-1788.—Shah Nawaz Khan, Chairman.

Mainichi Shembun,



Arahi Shimbun



Announcement of Chandra Bose Enquiry, Commission, Asking For Impormation (Advertisement)

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Rippen Times, May 11, 1956

# NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ENQUIRY COMMISSION

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the last known phase of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, has arrived in Tokyo and has started its work. The Committee wald welcome information on the subject of meir enquiry from any member of the public. Such persons may kindly call in person or write to the Chairman of the Committee by the 15th of May 1956, at the Indian Embassy, Naigai Building, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Telephone number 28-1788.

Tokyo, Dated 7. 5. 1956.

(Shah Nawaz Khan) Chairman Prippen Jimes, 12/5/5.6

## Riddle of Chandra Bose

By N. S. ANANTH

Over 10 years after the reported death of Subhas Chandra Bose, the Government of India has set up a commission to go thoroughly into the matter of his death. The commission, composed of two of Bose's close associates and his elder brother has now arrived in Tokyo in the course of its inquiries.

Ever since the end of World War II there have been recurrent rumors in India to the effect that Bose has been seen in various places. He has been reported as having been seen in Indian villages, in China, in Russia and elsewhere. The Government of India has often been asked what proof it has that Bose really died as has been reported.

One question which is often raised is why Bose does not show himself if he is alive. A hero's welcome awaits him if he returns to India. According to some people, he can even pose a challenge to Nehru as a leader. His past career does not belie it. Besides, his wife and daughter are still alive in Europe. These factors seem to show that he is indeed dead. On the other hand, Muthuramallinga Thevar of South India has stated that he has had

On the other hand, Muthuramallinga Thevar of South India has stated that he has had extensive correspondence with Bose, who according to him, is now living in China and is engaged in some mission. According to Thevar, Bose will re-emerge when his mission is completed.

For a long time, the Government of India did not display any interest in the matter. They accepted Bose's death as settled and left it at that. Last August the First Secretary of the Indian Embassy in Tokyo attended a memorial service held for Bose in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo

Last September, Prime Minister Nehru stated in reply to a question by H. V. Kamath on the floor of the Lok Sabha (Lower House of Indian Parliament) "We cannot simply interfere in their (Japan's) territory, more especially also because all the principal witnesses are either

Japanese Government officials or others connected with the Government."

Despite this understandable reluctance, the Indian Government had to bow to the mounting pressure and appoint a commission to inquire into the matter, so great has Bose's stature become.

Bose and his Indian National Army has now grown into legendary proportions in India. The life of this man was such that it could easily pass into legend. The mystery of his reported death was the catalyst which brought it to that stage.

He was born in the holy city of Cuttack on Jan. 23, 1897 to a distinguished family. After a brilliant scholastic career, which was marred by one incident, involving a fight with a British professor on account of the professor's manhandling some Indian students, for which he was suspended from the University for a period of two years, he proceeded to England to study for the Indian Civil Service. After passing the examination, he gave up the Civil Service, the first man to do so, because he felt it repugnant to serve a bureaucracy which held India in bondage. He then returned to India where he immediately plunged into the national liberation struggle—and prison.

This was followed by a stor-

This was followed by a stormy career of agitation and imprisonment. During this time he was also constantly at odds with Gandhi and others of the high command of the Indian National Congress. Despite this he was elected president of the Congress in 1938 and again in 1939, when he defeated Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who was supported by Gandhi and Nehru.

But he resigned the presiden-

But he resigned the presidency soon after and formed the "Forward Bloc" as a platform for the radical elements of the Congress. Later the "Forward Bloc" split with the parent organization.

Meanwhile, Bose was arrested in July 1940, but was released in December of the same year though kept under strict police never on the plane and some that he escaped when the plane crashed. Naturally all the documents and papers relating to this incident are now lost. This is not to be wondered at when one remembers that this was at the time when the "Mighty Nippon Empire" was cracking. But this fact has rendered the Bose mystery highly complicated.

mystery highly complicated.

As if the situation were not complicated enough already, some circles have also raised the question of foul play. They claim that the huge quantity of jewels which were being carried by Bose at the time of his reported death might have also played some part in the drama.

According to the Japanese side, these jewels were collected after Bose's death and were given to a certain Rama Murthy, who was then the president of the Tokyo Chapter of the Indian Independence League. The present whereabouts of Rama Murthy are also unknown.

A point which is highly interesting in this connection is that some time before the end of the war Rama Murthy was removed from the presidency and H. Ramaiah was installed in his place. Next day, it is alleged, the Indian leaders in Tokyo were called to the Japanese military headquarters and were beaten up and forced to re-install Rama Murthy as the president, under threat of imprisonment.

Thus the Commission has three alternatives to choose from; alive, dead, or murdered. But whatever may be the findings of the commission, India is bound to hear of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose for a long time to come.



Yomimi Jakan News, May 12, 1946

# **Bose Jewels** "Airdropped"

A Japanese mine owner today said Japanese army officers told him the "missing jewels" of Indian independence leader Chandra Bose had been airdropped into rugged mountain country in south central Japan a few days after World War II ended.

Bondai, Mori, of Gifu City, said he had offered to meet with a three-man Indian mission which came to Japan last week "to get the answers to the Bose mystery." He said the Indian group had

not yet given him an appointment.

Bose, who collaborated with the Japanese during World War II, reportedly was killed in an air crash at Taipeh two days after the war ended.

Many reports claim he was carrying "a fortune in jewels" at the time.

There have been recurring re-

disappeared a few days later. This is Mori's story, as told to the Associated Press:

A few days after the war ended, residents of the area saw a Japanese military plane fly in from the direction of the Pacific Ocean, swoop low over a mountain area, and drop some boxes.

Not long after, American army officers searched the area.

Then, in 1947, a group of former Japanese military officials, armed with maps, also searched the area but refused to say what they were seeking.

The same group returned in Incre have been recurring reports in India that Bose is still alive. The Japanese Government says flatly he was killed and that his ashes are in a Tokyo temple. Japanese authorities say that all his possessions were turned out to another Indian who reportedly nippon Times, 17/5/56

### Bose Inquiry Commission Questions 5 Witnesses Here

The visiting Subhas Chandra
Bose Inquiry Commission from
India announced in Tokyo yesterday that it has met Col.
Nonagaki and K. Arai, former staff officer and captain of the defunct Japanese Army Air

Ecorce respectively.

Third, headed by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Isoda was responsible for making the transportation arrangements for Netaji Bose's journey from Saigon onwards.

Also questioned was Dr. K.
Watenaha who was attached to Force, respectively.

They are two of the survivors of the crash of the plane which carried Subhas Chandra Bose.

Another witness questioned twice to date by the Commission was Lt. Gen. S. Isoda, former head of the Hikari Kikan organization which acted as liaison between the wartime Janason between the wartime Japa-nese Government and the pro-visional Government of Azad

Isoda was responsible for making the transportation arrangements for Netaji Bose's journey from Saigon onwards.

Also questioned was Dr. K. Watanabe who was attached to the military wing of the Hikari Kikan.

The Commission has also examined Jaya Murti, brother of Rama Murti, president of the Indian Independence League in Japan during the war, who was in close touch with Col. Habibul Rahman and S. A. lyer after the plane crash.

The mainichi, 17/5/56

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unanswered ques-ving the "Bose lving the "Bose ident, but a study s on Bose seems Chairman Khan's hat there was no easure involved at

thers, the Commis-ed Wednesday ex-Kono who was sed On Page 2)

D.C. may seek U.S. permission for Japanese fishermen to fish in waters east of 175 degrees west longitude, the demarcation line set by the U.S., Canada and Japan in the 1952 fisheries talks.

Kono's main objective in the U.S., however, is to discuss the

U.S., however, is to discuss the Japan-Soviet fisheries agreement with the U.S. Government and get the latter's understanding, Nemoto said.

#### To Rest 3-4 Days In Paris

United Press
PARIS, May 16.—Japanese
Agriculture and Forestry Min-Agriculture and Forestry Minister Ichiro Kono started a three or four day rest here today after more than two weeks of tough bargaining with the Soviets resulted in his signing a new fisheries agreement in Moscow.

The minister and his 21-man

signing a new fisheries agreement in Moscow.

The minister and his 21-man party arrived here last night from Copenhagen, where they had stopped off on their way from Moscow. They plan to stay "three or four days before going on to Tokyo via London and New York, a member of the delegation said.

Kono looked very tired on his arrival last night, and said that the negotiations almost broke down when the whole delegation walked out Saturday. But the Russians "came round to our point of view," he said.

Kono is staying at the Hotel Raphael.

#### Temporary Pact Details Later

The temporary agreement covering the 1956 salmon fishing season concluded Tuesday in Moscow will not be made public until Agriculture-Forestry Minister Ichiro Kono returns home, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday. Government officials view the temporary agreement as a gentlemen's agreement between Kono and Soviet Fishery Industry Minister A, Ishkov and say that it cannot be made public.

public.

The annex to the Russo-Ja-The annex to the Russo-Japanese fisheries pact which contains details of salmon fishing restrictions and curbs on the takes of herring and crab was revealed by the Foreign Ministry late Tuesday night.

This provides that salmon fishing, including fishing for

# Welcomes Soviet Armed Reduction

WASHINGTON, May 16.— Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told his news confer-ence Tuesday that the United States welcomes the Soviet announcement of its intention to reduce its armed forces by 1,200,000 men "if this proves to be evidence of an intent to forego the use of force in international affairs."

However, he said he believed

that the obvious explanation of the Soviet move was an eco-nomic one. He explained that the Soviet Union was forced to shift manpower from its gigan-

the Soviet Union was forced to shift manpower from its gigantic military establishment to industry and agriculture where the need was greater.

The Secretary also said that it is extremely difficult to verify a cut in manpower. He would have preferred to see the Soviet Union reduce its armaments instead, he said.

"It should be noted," Dulles said, "that there will be no verification of actual reduction in the Soviet Union from the now estimated level of more than 4-million men, since there will be no inspection of the proposed reduction."

A real disarmament program, the Secretary pointed out, should include a system for guarding against great surprise attacks. One such guard would be President Eisenhower's "open skies" plan which Russia so far has rejected, he noted.

"It should provide reductions noted.

Russia so far has rejected, he noted.

"It should provide reductions in weapons," he added, "which can be more effectively controlled than manpower, as trained men can be rapidly shifted back to arms, if arms exist. It should also include an effective system for verifying these reductions."

Dulles said that the United States "is always ready to join with the Soviet Union and other nations in a program which allows the world to reduce further the burden of armaments in safety and security, bring under control the nuclear threat, minimize the danger of surprise attack by the President's 'open sky' plan as well as by other checks, and release more economic resources for peaceful purposes."

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Cont. on back page

Tokyo Shinken May 17, 1956

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# Bose Inquiry Held In Secret

Members of an Indian commission are interviewing three to five Japanese a day about the fate of Subhas Chandra Bose, wartime Indian Independence leader, but keeping secret the information they obtain.

An official of the Indian Embassy here said members of the three-man commission "do not wish to reveal details at this time of their work because to do so would hinder and perhaps bias future interviews with others who have information."

Bose, who worked with the Japanese Government during World War II, reportedly was fatally injured in an air crash at Taipeh two days after the war ended. Some reports say he was carrying a fortune in jewels at the time.

There have been recurring reports in India that Bose is still alive. What happened to the jewels, if they existed, has never been determined.

been determined.

The Japanese Government says
Bose died in a Taipeh hospital
the day after the crash and that
his personal effects were handed
over to another Indian who had
been associated with Bose in Japan. The Government says Bose's
ashes are now in a Tokyo temple, waiting to be claimed by
either the Indian Government or

by Bose's relatives.

So far, it was learned, the commission has interviewed at least three former Japanese military officers who survived the Taipeh crash; a rescue worker at Taipeh who reportedly helped carry the wounded Bose from the crash; a Japanese doctor who treated Bose after the crash and before his reported death in a Taipeh hospital; and a Japanese liaison officers who worked with Bose's organization in Japan.

mainishi, 21/5-/5-6

## Rama Murti's Surrender To British Officer Denied

By Rene-Georges Inagaki. Staff Writer

The brother of M. Rama Murti said.

Murti, wartime president of the Indian Independence League in Japan, denounced Saturday as "without foundation and ridiculous" allegations made by certain Indian circles that Murti had "surrendered" to a British officer after the war's end.

Lava Murti vice president of the stan and the process of the stan and the stan

Jaya Murti, vice-president of the Far East Trading Com-pany, Ltd., made the following statement regarding the rela-tionship between his brother and Colonel J.G. Figgess:

"Two or three weeks after Japan's surrender, Colonel Figgess and an American officer came to our house in Tokyo and requested permission to meet Mr. S.A. Iyer and Colonel Habibul Rahman."

S.A. Iyer was reportedly the No. 2 man in the Indian Independence League and Colonel Rahman was Subhas Chandra Bose's aide who allegedly travelled with Bose in the plane which crashed at Taipeh.

Allegations in a previous report attributed to certain Indian circles said Rama Murti and S.A. Iyer were the only INA officials who "surrendered" to Colonel Figgess.

Jaya Murti went on to say:
"After half an hour's talk
they left our home but informed my brother that they would
further keep in contact with
him to get in touch with Iyer
and Rahman.

"Subsequently Colonel Fig-gess called two or three times together with the American of-

"He was mostly interested to get a report from Rahman as he had been a military officer in the British Army before he joined Bose's Indian National Army."

Jaya Murti said, "Personally I was most impressed by Col-onel Figgess' most civil be-havior."

Later on the American officer took charge of flying Iyer and Rahman back to New Delhi,

"I was present when he brought the instructions to the two, and accompanied them with my brother to Tachikawa Airport and saw them off."

Murti said he believed Rah-man now lives in West Paki-stan and that his testimony had

stan and that his testimony had been made available to the Indian Bose Enquiry Commission now in Tokyo to investigate the circumstances of Bose's death. Rahman who arrived at Murti's Tokyo home with hands burned in the crash which he survived is "irrevocable evidence" of Bose's death, Murti said.

said.

Murti said that Colonel Rahman later told him Colonel Figgess wanted to know the reason for his conversion to Bose's cause and that the reply was that it had been of his free will and for patriotic reasons. Rahman, furthermore, categorically told Figgess that Bose had died in that crash, Murti said.

Colonel Figgess has recently been reassigned as military at to the British Embassy

tache to the British Embassy in Tokyo.

Jaya Murti said that his brother and Iyer went to the Japanese military headquarters and brought Bose's ashes to their home in a small casket. He said that they had received nothing other than the casket.

casket.

Jaya Murti said he was not interested in the matter of the supposedly missing jewels but was indignant about the false accusations that his brother had "surrendered."

THE MAINICHI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1956

#### **Bose Enquiry Commission Bares Witnesses' Names**

The Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission Tuesday announced the names of the witnesses it has examined during the past four days.

The three-man Indian commission which includes the elder brother of the wartime leader of the Indian National Army, is enquiring into the "circumstances of Bose's death."

Bose is believed to have died as a result of burns sustained when his plane crashed shortly after take off from Taipeh on August 19, 1945, four days after Japan's unconditional surrender.

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The Commission said it examined on May 18 "Colonel Yano, staff officer who was in charge of the Intelligence section of the Headquarters of the Southern Army at Saigon."

On May 21 the Commission heard "Major Kinoshita, an officer who was attached to the Imperial General Headquarters at Tokyo."

On the same day it also listened to "Lt, Col. Takakura, ex-Staff Officer in the Imperial General Headquarters, Tokyo, who was in charge of the political section through which the Indian National Army and the Hikari Kikan dealt with the Japanese Government."

On Tuesday it examined "Dr. T. Yoshimi, the Surgeon (captain) who was in charge of Nammon Military Hospital at Taihoku, Formosa, a place where the plane is alleged to have crashed."

mainelli, 3/6/56

## **Indian Commission Divided** On Issue Of Bose's Death

By Rene-Georges Inagaki, Staff Writer

A deepening divergence of opinion among the 3-man official Indian commission now here to probe the "circumstances of Subhas Chandra Bose's death" will most likely thwart a unanimous conclusion as to whether he is dead or not, it was learned Saturday from sources claiming inside knowledge.

The Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission which had been examining witnesses since May 10, is scheduled to return to India Tuesday, June 5.

This Commission was appointed by the Indian Government to determine whether the wartime leader of the Indian National Army really died or not, and in what manner, but not to clear up the mystery revolving around the fortune in jewels he was alleged to have carried with him.

Bose was reported to have died of burns sustained when his plane crashed upon take-off from Taipeh on August 19, 1945.

The plan of the Japanese military command and of Bose, it was reported, was to land him, or parachute him in Manchuria, so that he could proceed to Soviet Russia. There are other reports to the effect that Bose had made contacts

Manchuria, so that he could proceed to Soviet Russia. There are other reports to the effect that Bose had made contacts with the Soviet Embassy in Toseveral months before the surrender.

surrender.

A good number of people in India, and some in Japan, assert that no conclusive proofs have been offered that Bose really died in Taipeh.

(The "Hikari Kikan" a Japanese politico-intelligence group was in charge of liaison with the Indians and handling Bose's travel. Some 15 members of the former Hikari Kikan including its former head Lt. Gen. Iwakuro and a ranking officer called Suenaga, gave a dinner at the Chinzanso restaurant for the 3-man Commission May 29. Some of the hosts are believed to have appeared as witnesses before the Commission.)

According to a report, the

According to a report the Commission is sharply split regarding the validity of some testimony due to a number of allegedly conflicting statements.

allegedly conflicting statements.
One minor example, it was learned, revolved around the gold Waltham wrist watch Bose allegedly gave a witness before dying of the burns.

Whereas the witness described the watch as round, Bose's ex-aide Col. Habibul Rahman allegedly told the Commission in India that it had been square (or vice versa). There was another point about the propeller of the twin engine plane. One witne witne

diplomatic corps attended in celebration.

(Photo shows Italian Ambassador del Drago, right, Madame del Drago, right, greeting Princess Chichibu at the reception.)

maineile, 5/6/16

# Indian Group End Inquiry On Bose Death

The Indian commission enquiring into Subhas Chandra Bose's death is winding up its examination of witnesses Tuesday by interviewing Colonel J.G. Figgess, military attache of the British Embassy, it was learned Monday.

The 3-man "Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission," headed by Shah Nawaz Khan and including the Indian wartime leader's elder brother Suresh, is scheduled to leave the same night by an Air India plane.

It plans to examine two or three more witnesses in Calcutta where it will stay for two days, then meet again in New Delhi on June 17, where they will examine several more witnesses.

The Commission, it was learned, is planning to see Rama Murti, wartime president of the Indian Independence League in Japan, who left for India in 1953, and a personal valet of the "Netaji" named Kundan Singh.

The Commission is planning to submit its report to the Indian Government by the end of the month,

Colonel Figgess, who was recently reassigned to the British Embassy in Tokyo, was one of the first British officers to land in Japan after the surrender. He dealt with Indian activities in Japan.

He was the first British official to interview Rama Murti in Tokyo after the surrender. He dealt with Indian activities in Japan.

He was the first British official to interview Rama Murti in Tokyo after the surrender. Bose's ex-aide Col. Habibul Rahman and S.A. Iyer, a former Reuter correspondent and associate of Bose, stayed at Murti's house, according to Murti's brother Jaya, when they came from Taipeh after the crash in which Bose is reported to have died.

Colonel Figgess also interviewed Rahman and Iyer before they were back to India and therefore is believed to have valuable knowledge regarding the whole affair.

The Commission has not revealed its findings to the press but reports have leaked out that strong dissent has arisen among its members about various points of the enquiry.

mainichi, 6/6/56

# Bose Enquiry Body Leaves For India

The "Subhas Chandra Bose Enquiry Commission" left Japan by Air India Tuesday night stating it will continue its examination of witnesses in Calcutta and New Delhi.

The three-man Indian Government-appointed Commission's last examined witness in Japan Tuesday morning was Colonel J. G. Figgess, military attache of the British Embassy.

The Commission in its depar-The Commission in its departure statement said it examined 30 witnesses since May 4, to enquire "into the last known phase of the activities of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose."

Subhas Chandra Bose."

The statement did not reveal what were its findings so far. The witnesses included "five survivors of the alleged plane crash."

The Commission said it will examine a few witnesses in Calcutta, then reassemble on June 16 in New Delhi.

There it will examine Rama Murti, wartime president of the Indian Independence League in Japan, Colonel Figgess had contacts with Murti and Bose' aide H. Rahman shortly after the surrender.

The Commission said that it

surrender.

The Commission said that it called on Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu on June 4, to express their deepest gratitude for the cooperation received.

The Foreign Minister assured them that the Japanese Government will continue to provide any help they might require in this matter, the Commission statement said.

Rippon Times. 7/6/56

#### Bose Inquiry Committee Returns Home to India

The three-man Netaji Inquiry Committee left Tokyo for home yesterday aboard an Air-India International plane after being in Japan for the past month to clarify the circumstances of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death in 1945.

The committee members were Shah Nawaz Khan, Suresh Chandra Bose, brother of the Netaji, and S. Maitra.